THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy, possible storms, cooler. Temp. 16-24 (61-75). Friday, fair. LONDON: Thursday, fair early, possible storms later. Temp. 14-19 (57-66). Friday, fair. CHANNEL: Silent. ROME: Thursday, fair. Temps. 14-29 (57-84). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy. Temps. 15-25 (59-77).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL
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Abu Dhabi 4.50 Dirh | Greece 22 Drs | Netherlands 1.75 Flor
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$1.45-Billion Aid Package Is Agreed On for Turkey

PARIS, May 30 (AP-DJ) — Major industrialized countries and the World Bank agreed today on aid for Turkey totaling about $1.45 billion, to be made available by donor countries, the World Bank and commercial banks. The aid package is conditional on the conclusion of a new standby arrangement between Turkish authorities and the International Monetary Fund.

Donor countries meeting as the OECD Turkish Consortium pledged $906 million to finance urgent Turkish import requirements. This amount includes grants, long-term concessional and other loans, and medium-term export credits, "the details of which would be negotiated between the government of Turkey and the individual donor countries," a communique said.

The announcement was made amid mounting domestic discontent with inflation and unemployment in Turkey, a strategically placed member of NATO with a budget deficit five times what it was a year ago. Political violence is on the increase.

• In Ankara, the Commerce Ministry announced today that Turkey's wholesale price index was 1,081.8 last month, up 7.8 percent from March and up 57.3 percent from a year ago. The cost-of-living index was 1,192, up 5.1 percent from March and up 51 percent from a year ago. The large April rises in both indexes were attributed to price increases decreed by the government in March. Observers said that the upward trend was expected to continue for the next few months.

The meeting registered an assurance by the World Bank delegation of an early recommendation to be made to its board to accord Turkey a $150 million program loan, as well as of an intention to negotiate and submit for board approval projects likely to total $300 million for the year starting on July 1.

The meeting was informed of contacts with commercial banks, whose negotiations with the Turkish authorities were said to be nearing completion. Agreement between the Turkish government and commercial banks providing $400 million in new loans and $400 million in refinancing is expected to be signed next month, the communique said.

The signing of a further agreement on rescheduling convertible Turkish lira deposits of approximately $2 billion would follow soon thereafter, the communique said.

The Turkish side had undertaken to settle nonguaranteed commercial arrears, the communique said, without elaborating.

Debt Talks

The meeting recognized that discussions on rescheduling Turkish official and officially guaranteed debt should take place as soon as agreement with the IMF is reached.

It took note of statements by the Commission of the European Economic Community that a $100 million special action could be foreseen in years ahead, as well as funds for projects exceeding $120 million from the European Investment Bank.

OECD Secretary-General Emile van Lennep later gave the breakdown of individual contributions by 14 members of the Turkish consortium. The total is $906 million, comprising $661 million in long-term concessional loans and grants, and $245 million in export credits.

The largest contributor will be the United States, with $248 million. The other contributions are to be West Germany, $200 million; Belgium, $75 million; Norway, $71 million; France and Japan, $70 million each; Italy, $40 million; Austria, $35 million; Britain and Switzerland, $30 million each; the Netherlands, $20 million; Sweden, $10 million; Denmark, $5 million, and Finland $2 million. Canada and Luxembourg had yet to set their contributions.

Mr. van Lennep said that the new private $400 million loan involved a consortium of 38 banks, and that more than 200 banks were involved in the rescheduling negotiations. He hailed a "unique cooperative effort," stressing that the assistance pledged today would be made available to Turkey only after it reaches agreement with the IMF.

Turkish Finance Minister Ziya Muezzinoglu told a new conference that his government had implemented a comprehensive program with two main objectives: to check inflation and to encourage foreign-currency earnings.



Associated Press

Ethnic Arabs guard headquarters in port city of Khoramshahr after fighting broke out yesterday.

Iranian Arabs Battle Troops In Oil Region

KHORAMSHAHR, Iran, May 30 (AP) — Iranian Arabs demanding autonomy battled troops today in a rampage of arson and gunfire in Khoramshahr, the country's largest port and center of the Khuzestan oil region.

The state radio said that 21 persons were killed and at least 76 injured. A later broadcast said the army was in control and calm had returned to the city, but another report said that intense fighting was still going on.

The radio said that some fighting also had broken out in the nearby oil-refining city of Abadan.

The Arabs, renewing their struggle for the autonomy that has been denied to them by deposed Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, attacked a naval base and the district governor's office and set fire to the main police station, the post office and the government tobacco factory.

A column of black smoke hung over the city. The newspaper Kayhan said that hundreds of buildings had been burned, including a Chevrolet warehouse, which was looted. Several supermarkets and a warehouse of the National Iranian Oil Co. also went up in flames.

Kayhan said that large numbers of wounded were being treated at four hospitals.

State of Emergency

Radio Tehran said that Adm. Ahamad Madani, the governor-general of Khuzestan Province and the head of the Iranian Navy, had proclaimed a state of emergency in the city of 100,000, which is at the head of the Gulf, and advised residents to stay indoors.

Troop reinforcements, which were sent to the city after the fighting broke out at dawn, set up sandbag barricades on all the main streets. But oil industry officials said there was no interruption in operations at the world's largest refinery, at Abadan, across the Karoun River from Khoramshahr.

Kayhan reported heavy fighting at rural police stations in the area, but said that none had fallen. Some points of Arab resistance had been captured by revolutionary guardsmen aiding government troops, it said.

The revolutionary regime, as was the shah, is particularly reluctant to give power to the 2 million Arabs because they are the ethnic majority in Khuzestan. But Arabs also form the bulk of the oil industry's labor force and continued rejection of their demands could trigger a resumption of the strikes that shut down the industry during the revolution and were a major factor in the overthrow of the shah.

The Arabs in Khoramshahr took the offensive today after a clash yesterday between Arab dock workers and revolutionary guards in which two guards were reported killed and seven wounded.

Meanwhile, in the city of Mashhad, in northeastern Iran, a revolutionary firing squad executed four of the shah's military officers, newspapers reported. They said the four, ranging from a lieutenant to a colonel, were convicted of killing and wounding innocent people.

To Counter Criticism of Regime

Shah Aides Saw Mrs. Javits as Cover in U.S.

By John Kifner

TEHRAN, May 30 (NYT) — In the confidential files of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's deposed government, Marion Javits' public relations connection with Iran Air was described by the shah's officials as a cover for efforts to create an "Iran lobby" that would be influential in the United States with Congress and the press.

The documents reveal that the shah was told by his advisers that the half-million-dollar effort could help the regime counter criticism of increases in its oil prices, extensive weapons purchases and internal repression.

"The existence of an Iran lobby in the American Congress seems useful," said Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda in a memorandum to the shah on Jan. 18, 1975. The memorandum dealt with a December, 1974, proposal by Mrs. Javits, wife of Jacob Javits, New York's senior senator and ranking Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee, that she do public relations on behalf of Iran.

"At the same time, employing the services of a company in which Mrs. Javits has a share, taking into consideration the great influence and possibilities that Sen. Javits and his wife have in New York City or Mr. Javits alone has in the American Senate, may be a remarkable political opportunity," Mr. Hoveyda said in his memorandum to the shah.

The documents, in Persian, were translated by The New York Times. These documents — but not Mrs. Javits' letters, written in English on her personal stationery — openly described the contract with Iran Air as a subterfuge designed to conceal a broader lobbying effort.

(Repeated telephone calls to Mrs. Javits to obtain her views of the nature of her work on behalf of Iran were not returned. It was thus not immediately clear to what extent Mrs. Javits shared the view of the Iranian government.)

After the victory in February of the Islamic revolutionaries headed by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, former Premier Hoveyda was arrested, tried in secret and executed on April 7.

In discussing the way in which the U.S. arrangements were to be made, Parviz Raji, an aide to the premier who handled most of the details of the $507,000 contract with the public relation concern of Ruder & Finn Inc., wrote to Mr. Hoveyda on June 21, 1975:

"In order to avoid any rumor or entanglements which may result in the possible exposure of this contract, I would propose you permit Iran Air to be the Iranian party in this contract. Of course, the signature of the Ruder & Finn contract with Iran Air is only a pretense and in action the said company is obligated to carry out the items of the contract previously agreed upon."

Secrecy Warnings

The documents concerning the contract, dated Aug. 4, 1975, are filled with warnings that the matter must be kept secret. A controversy arose in January, 1976, when it was divulged that Mrs. Javits was receiving $67,500 as a public relations consultant to Iran Air. At first, she defended her work on behalf of Iran and insisted that she would continue it. But after a few days, she resigned.

"In discussions held with Mrs. Javits and company officials prior to the submission of the contract, the utmost necessity of keeping this cooperation confidential was stated over and over again as the primary condition. Even the real reason for Iran Air's being the other party for the contract was to have a cover justifying our mutual cooperation," Mr. Raji wrote in a memorandum. Although undated, it clearly came after the matter had been made public.



NYT

Marion Javits

According to an April 14, 1975, memorandum marked "Top Secret," the aim of the Iranian effort was to obtain contacts and "private access" to members of Congress, leading politicians, governors, political party leaders, universities and important press and broadcasting outlets.

The idea for the public relations campaign appears from the files to have been initiated by Mrs. Javits in a letter of Dec. 20, 1974, to Mr. Hoveyda, in which she suggested that oil price increases and newspaper articles about Iran's "buying up all the armaments in sight" had resulted in "attitudes that are both real and prejudicial."

She recommended a public relations campaign concentrating on several ideas, among them the following: "The fact is that the shah, even though he is in a sense an absolute ruler, has highly constructive social goals and that, under the conditions that exist in Iran, the only way to accomplish these goals is by tight control, firm leadership, detailed national planning — and that he does this with benevolence and without repression."

Swiss Diplomat Is Assassinated In El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, May 30 (UPI) — Terrorists shot and killed Switzerland's diplomatic representative in El Salvador as he was driving to work today, witnesses reported. The motive for the slaying was not immediately known.

The witnesses said that Hugo Wey's car was cut off by a man driving an automobile. Two other men ran across the central San Salvador street and fired at him, apparently hitting him in the head.

Some witnessses said that the three terrorists escaped in the car that was used to block Mr. Wey's automobile, but others reported seeing the two gunmen escape on foot.

Mr. Wey, the Swiss public affairs officer, was the only Swiss diplomat in El Salvador.

Mass Illness on Job Tied To Stress of Boring Work

By Iver Peterson

CINCINNATI (NYT) — In a small Midwestern plant, a group of women are assembling aluminum lawn furniture. Suddenly, one of them, then another and another, sees a "blue mist" hovering over the workers. In ones and twos, then by the score, the women begin to complain of headaches, bad tastes in their mouths, dizziness, lightheadedness and weakness. The symptoms spread quickly and the plant is closed for several days while industrial hygienists take air samples and search for toxic chemicals that may have caused the outbreak.

But nothing is found, just as nothing physical has been found to account for many other instances of what psychiatrists call "mass psychogenic illness" and what industrialists and laymen are beginning to know as "assembly-line hysteria."

Physicians have long known that mental and emotional stress can lead to physical disabilities — ulcers, heart disease, headaches and other bodily afflictions. In assembly-line hysteria, researchers at the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health are discovering, stress may cause such physical problems in a mass of workers almost simultaneously, as though a contagious physical illness had invaded the plant.

Growing interest in the subject is reflected in the fact that it has been put on the agenda for discussion in Chicago later this week. The conference, to be attended by industrial hygienists and occupational psychologists, is sponsored in part by NIOSH.

Described as 'Very Dramatic'

"It is very dramatic when it occurs," said Michael Colligan, a clinical psychologist at the institute's facility here. "All of a sudden, people become so weak that they have to be helped from the floor; there's a lot of rapid breathing and, if there is a lot of hyperventilation, there may be spasms. It's general pandemonium, and it's understandable. If people hear there's a poison in the air and people are getting sick all around them, in some cases it verges on panic."

Researchers are still gathering information about the instances of such mass sickness in which no physical explanation — no poison or gas — could be found. What they know so far, however, points to some possible answers.

The outbreaks occur most commonly on assembly lines, where each worker performs the same repetitious task over and over — assembling electrical switches, packing fish or punching computer cards. Outbreaks have also been known to occur in schools, which, like assembly lines, are places of highly organized and structured activities in which tension is likely to mount.

The jobs of affected workers are usually considered to be without much opportunity for advancement, and the noise level is almost always high. In more than 90 percent of the cases, the victims are women.

Mr. Colligan believes that, while there may be some differences of personality and behavior among people who get the sickness and those who do not, the reasons for the outbreaks are probably due to a kind of rebellion by the body to unpleasant working conditions, or perhaps to the fact of work in the first place.

In interviews with victims of psychogenic illness, Mr. Colligan and others have found several common traits. Most had less education than the unaffected control group. In some cases, they were more dependent on their jobs for their families' survival, had more children at home and were more dissatisfied with their bosses and with their work than those who were not affected.

"What these people are saying when they get these symptoms is, 'This place makes me sick,' " Mr. Colligan said, "and they are quite right. Only it may not be a physical hazard that is doing it."

The big question to Mr. Colligan is why psychogenic illness strikes women so much more frequently than men.

"Women who enter the job market now, as is happening more and more frequently, get assigned to the crummiest jobs." In other words, the job, not the personality or the gender, is the factor precipitating the breakdown.

Mr. Colligan also noted that traditional female roles allow women to be more expressive than men of their psychological stresses.

In U.S. Accident That Killed 273

Air-Crash Prober Offers Hydraulic-Failure Theory

By Richard Witkin

CHICAGO, May 30 (NYT) — The head of the team investigating last Friday's airliner crash here said yesterday that the DC-10 jumbo jet probably became uncontrollable after the loss of the left engine because of resulting hydraulics damage and consequent retraction of flaps on the leading edge of the left wing.

The resulting unbalanced condition — the loss of lift on the left wing and the normal high takeoff lift on the right wing — in all likelihood rolled the plane into an extreme past-vertical left bank, the official, Douglas Dreifus, said in an interview. And the pilots, he concluded, were unable to counteract the roll even with full movement of flight controls in the opposite direction.

Finally, the three-engine American Airline plane stalled and plunged to earth about half a mile past the end of the runway. The death toll, all 271 aboard the plane and two on the ground, was almost twice as high as in any previous air disaster in the United States.

Mr. Dreifus, an official of the National Transportation Safety Board, cautioned that it would be difficult to prove conclusively that the DC-10 was doomed by damage inflicted on hydraulic lines by the left-wing mount and engine as they ripped away during takeoff.

"But by looking at the flight data recorder and through natural hypothesis," he concluded, "we'll be able to determine if this is what happened."

The DC-10 has three hydraulic systems, two of them running near the front edge of the wing and therefore close to the area below which the left engine was hung before it flew off. The leading-edge flaps, generally called slats, are deployed, along with more familiar trailing-edge flaps, for takeoff to provide extra lift at relatively slow takeoff speeds. The slats, like many other surfaces, are moved by hydraulic fluid flowing through the hydraulic lines.

They move forward and down from the front of the wing. That positioning prompts many pilots to refer to them as "eyebrows." Apparently the reason that the crippled plane was able to climb straight out from the O'Hare International Airport runway after losing the left engine assembly was that it took some time for the hydraulic fluid to drain from the damaged lines and ease the pressure keeping the flaps deployed.

Soon, though, the pressure would have dropped off. And as the flaps progressively slipped back into their stowed position, the lift they provided the wing would have been dissipated. Maximum lift, meanwhile, would have remained on the right wing, with all its flaps still in place and its engine producing full thrust and straining to turn the plane to the left.

The Safety Board pursued its effort to reconstruct the chain of events in the disaster as word came from Washington that the nation's entire DC-10 fleet had been grounded.

Japanese Find Damage

TOKYO, May 30 (Reuters) — Japan Air Lines said today it had discovered a bolt missing and two others damaged in the engine mounting on one of its DC-10 airliners. The faults had been traced following the grounding for inspection of all the airline's nine DC-10s, an airline spokesman said.

Actress Mary Pickford Is Dead at 86

NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT) — Mary Pickford, 86, who reigned supreme as "America's Sweetheart" in the era of silent films, died of a stroke yesterday in Santa Monica, Calif.

Beloved in her heyday as a girl with golden-brown curls and a smile of beguiling innocence, Miss Pickford was the first movie star to have her name in marquee lights, the first to be paid in thousands of dollars a week and one of the first to achieve an international reputation; she embodied the American dream — a person who rose by her own talents from rags to riches, indeed, to very great wealth.

Miss Pickford entered films in 1909, when she was a 15-year-old stage actress, and came into her own in 1917 with "The Poor Little Rich Girl" and "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." For the next dozen years, virtually everything she touched was transmuted into success and fame, culminating in an Oscar for her role in "Coquette," her first sound picture, in 1929.

She outshone her contemporary female stars. Great as were the Gish sisters, Lillian and Dorothy; Greta Garbo, Gloria Swanson, Pola Negri and Norma and Constance Talmadge, Miss Pickford excelled them all in box-office appeal.

In the years of her triumphs, she captured public adulation in "Daddy Longlegs," "Pollyanna," "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "My Best Girl." She ranked with Charles Chaplin and Douglas Fairbanks Sr., her husband, as the best-known and most admired of Hollywood personalities. She was perceptive enough to select the best photographers, directors and supporting actors, and generous in giving them credit; and she herself was a dedicated and hard-working actress.

The advent of sound and the breakup of her marriage to Fairbanks ended her career. Her last picture, "Secrets," made in 1932 and released the following year, was undistinguished, and she retired.

"I knew it was time to retire," Miss Pickford recalled in 1965. "I wanted to stop before I was asked to stop." Expanding on this theme, she told author Kevin Brownlow:

"I left the screen because I didn't want what happened to Chaplin to happen to me. When he discarded the Little Tramp, the Little Tramp turned around and killed him. The little girl made me. I wasn't waiting for the little girl to kill me."

For the rest of her life Miss Pickford was the chatelaine of Pickfair, her bizarre Beverly Hills mansion, which she shared with her third husband, bandleader Charles (Buddy) Rogers. After a trip abroad in 1965, she took to her bed, announcing that she had worked hard since she was 5 years old and now deserved a rest. Except for occasional nocturnal rambles in Pickfair, she remained there, subsisting on light foods and whisky — a quart a day, according to Robert Windeler, her biographer.

Invincibly Good

At the zenith of her career, the 5-foot-tall, 110-pound Mary Pickford won the hearts of movie patrons because she possessed a look of invincible goodness and innocence. Sinister scoundrels, silent and gesturing, sought her ruin. She was brave and sweet through it all. When she played a rich girl, she exhibited humility; and when she was in rags, she was patient.

The impression of innocence that she conveyed was such that it was an event of much moment when she was kissed on the screen for the first time. That occurred in 1927, and the movie was "My Best Girl," an amiable satire of lower-middle-class American life. The man she kissed was Mr. Rogers.

A year later, Miss Pickford abandoned her little-girl image altogether by having her hair bobbed, "the most famous head of hair since Medusa's," an observer remarked. The shearing took place in New

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



United Press International

In a rare photograph taken at her Beverly Hills estate in 1976, Miss Pickford is shown with her third husband, Buddy Rogers.

Two U.S. Balloonists Win Gordon Bennett Cup Race

Steve Harvey

LONG BEACH, Calif., May 30 (IHT) — The United States, to France it wasn't, but Ben Abruzzo and Maxie Anderson succeeded in floating from Southern California to southern Colorado to win the Gordon Bennett International Cup helium balloon race today.

The two Americans — members of the three-man team that made the historic balloon crossing of the Atlantic from Maine to 50 miles west of Paris last August — sailed their Double Eagle III from the parking lot of the docked Queen Mary here to Dove Creek, Colo., a distance of 617 miles.

They went the long way, heading west over Santa Catalina Island and then drifting down the coast to San Clemente before catching an eastward breeze on their 47-hour journey.

At a Survivor's Banquet afterward, Mr. Abbruzzo and Mr. Anderson received a new Gordon Bennett International Trophy designed by Pulitzer Prize-winning cartoonist Paul Conrad of the Los Angeles Times. The trophy (the last one got lost) was donated by the International Herald Tribune, successor to the New York Herald in Paris, which was founded in 1887 by James Gordon Bennett Jr. The first race, from the Tuileries in Paris, was in 1906.

For the most part, this Gordon

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Norway Premier to U.S.

OSLO, May 30 (UPI) — Premier Odvar Nordli will visit the United States for a week starting June 10, the government said today. He will go to New York, Houston, Minneapolis, San Francisco and Seattle, and will have talks with President Carter in Washington.

NATO Officials Meet To Weigh New Ideas For Control of Arms

By John M. Goshko

THE HAGUE, May 30 (WP) — The NATO foreign ministers began meeting here today to consider ways in which the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty can be used as a springboard for further arms-control initiatives.

After a briefing by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on the SALT-2 agreement, the 15-country alliance was discussing what a U.S. source called "a lot of creative ideas about how to negotiate further arms limitations without impairing NATO's strength."

Essentially, these ideas involve questions about moving from the intercontinental missiles covered by SALT-2 to negotiation limits on intermediate-range missiles and conventional forces that NATO and the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact have deployed against each other in Europe.

Most of these ideas are connected with continuing negotiations that have failed to make progress, or with proposals for new kinds of East-West talks. Sources here stressed that all of these ideas were still in a preliminary state and that the main goal at this annual meeting was, as one source said, "to try and sort them out and explore where we go next in the wake of the SALT agreement."

Mr. Vance came here knowing in advance that the SALT-2 treaty, which is to be signed at the Vienna summit next month, has the backing of almost all of Washington's West European allies. The lone exception is France, which does not participate in NATO's collective military defenses. France is concerned that the treaty could alter the strategic nuclear balance between the United States and the Soviet Union in ways that adversely affect France's independent nuclear force.

Theater Forces

French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet today criticized the ceilings imposed by the treaty on the number of missiles allowed to the two big powers as too high. The French criticism was generally regarded as predictable and pro forma. Sources here said that the main interest of most ministers was focused not on second-guessing the treaty but on talking about what comes next.

According to the sources, the principal discussion centered on what are known as theater nuclear forces — those using intermediate-range missiles based on the European mainland and that can be used by NATO or the Warsaw Pact to strike into each other's territory. The United States wants these intermediate missiles to become a major bargaining item in the SALT-3 talks that are scheduled to begin with Moscow after the SALT-2 treaty is approved.

Today Mr. Vance and several other ministers, notably Britain's Lord Carrington and West Germany's Hans-Dietrich Genscher, argued strongly that NATO, while seeking to negotiate cuts in theater nuclear forces, must make a parallel effort to speed up the modernization of its arsenal of intermediate-range missiles.

They noted that the Soviet Union had undertaken several programs to improve its theater nuclear forces, and said that if NATO was to negotiate successfully in this area, it must do so from a position of continued strength.

Central Europe

Another strategic issue undergoing extensive discussion here involves the talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) that have been going on in Vienna between NATO and the Warsaw Pact for several years.

The goal of MBFR is to negotiate cuts in the troops and conventional weapons that the two sides have poised against each other in central Europe. Until now, the talks have made no progress, and the West is starting to look for ways to break the deadlock. Both the Warsaw Pact and France have recently made separate calls for a general European disarmament conference. Some NATO members are known to be interested in exploring whether the MBFR talks might profitably be merged with such a venture.

Similarly, there is talk about whether the "confidence-building measures" spelled out in the Helsinki accords on European security — things like advance notice of troop movements or maneuvers — could be applied in MBFR as a device for overcoming disagreements about each side's respective troop strengths.

The sources stressed that all of these ideas were tentative and would require considerable discussion and refinement before they could be carried further. The sources added that the first clues about how the ministers want NATO to address these ideas would probably be contained in the communique to be issued by the meeting tomorrow.

French Assembly Votes New Curbs On Immigrants

PARIS, May 30 (Reuters) — The National Assembly today approved a government bill tightening controls on immigrants. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Socialist and Communist members of the Assembly denounced the bill as unconstitutional, repressive and a threat to France's reputation as a haven for political refugees. Gaullist deputy Jean Foyer said that the text was too strict and that it would have kept out of the country such "giants of French modern art as Soutine, Chagall and Modigliani, all immigrants."

The new legislation bars immigrants who are not able to prove that they have sufficient means to maintain themselves here, and authorizes the expulsion of those deemed to pose a threat to public order. There are about 4 million immigrants in France, which has a population of 53 million. About 10 percent of workers in France are foreigners.

Defending the proposals in the Assembly debate last night, Minister of the Interior Christian Bonnet denied that the government was arming itself with powers to send immigrant workers home if France's economic situation worsens further. "This bill is designed to protect immigrants and is directed only against two categories of foreigners, those whose presence on our territory is neither legal nor desirable," Mr. Bonnet said.

Ship Sinks in Channel

DOVER, England, May 30 (UPI) — A German coaster sank in thick fog off the English coast early today after colliding with a cross-channel ferry. All nine crew members were rescued. No one on the ferry was hurt.



Associated Press

Maxie Anderson, second from left, and Ben Abruzzo, second from right, winners of Gordon Bennett balloon race, with friends in Long Beach, Calif., Saturday before start of the event.

2 U.S. Balloonists Win Bennett Race

(Continued from Page 1)

Bennett was a sprint rather than an endurance race. One, U.S. team reached Milford, Utah, a distance of 418 miles, and another gave out near Las Vegas, 190 miles away.

But none of the other 15 entries made it out of Southern California. Hampered by erratic winds, unfamiliarity with the terrain and old equipment, most fell to Earth in less than six hours.

The British traveled about 30 miles before landing in a zucchini patch at a convent. Eric Malnic, a local resident, reported that when he and others tried to enter the grounds to help the balloonists, the frightened sisters "locked the gates on us."

Royston Cooper of the British team, which maintained its record of never having won a Gordon Bennett race, said later: "Our balloon was borrowed from Germany. We thought it was new but when we opened it over here we saw it was very old and full of holes that we had to patch."

A Swiss team came down in a tree, a West German team landed on the roof of a house. The Austrians landed in the parking lot of the nearby Jet Propulsion Laboratory, which was the control center for the U.S. space mission to Mars. Jet Propulsion could do nothing for the Austrians.

The French made two liftoffs. Seconds after their first one, the gondola dipped into the ocean. As a harbor patrol boat sounded its siren, co-pilot Phillipe Rignet shoveled out sand and the craft rose again before plopping down three hours later at the base of a mountain. The Polish, whose balloon required 75 patches before takeoff, landed near a dump in Orange County.

Still, there were no injuries, although the Belgian team and one of the four U.S. teams said they were shot at. "Those things happen in balloon races," said Belgian Francis Schaut. "It's happened to me in Belgium, too."

The victory was the 11th for the United States in the competition, but one that had been expected because of the technological superiority (and money) put into the Double Eagle.

Balloon enthusiasts are affectionately called balloonies. And balloonie was the word to described the atmosphere at the liftoffs, which were spread over three days because of unfavorable weather. An estimated 40,000 people attended.

To defray the cost of the race, balloon memorabilia was on sale — *from balloon books* ("The Airman's Bathroom Reader") and balloon mail (stamped envelopes) to banners, patches, pins and, of course, toy balloons.

A Los Angeles guitarist, Darrell Cotton, performed a song he wrote in honor of the Gordon Bennett ("... the years have gone by since they traveled the sky ...")

Mr. Schaut, of the Belgian team, said he prepared himself psychologically for the race by "reading all the books and literature of the good old days in which balloon pilots wrote down memories of their adventures."

J.J. Blumenthal of Beverly Hills, co-pilot of the Italian entry (American-manned and Italian in name only), had misgivings before the liftoff about his team's 40-year-old U.S. Army balloon. "It's very dirty," complained Mr. Blumenthal, who wore a tuxedo for the journey.

Mr. Blumenthal brought along all the comforts of home on the voyage, including champagne, caviar and a rubber raft. He and Don Piccard stayed in the air barely two hours, the shortest flight of the race, an unofficial 23 miles. Mr. Blumenthal never had time to sample his champagne.

Muzorewa Appoints Self Rhodesia Defense Chief

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 30 (UPI) — Bishop Abel Muzorewa, sworn in yesterday as Rhodesia's first black prime minister, today appointed himself minister of defense in a biracial Cabinet that included the former white prime minister, Ian Smith.

Within hours, police arrested eight members of a Rhodesian opposition party led by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, who challenged Bishop Muzorewa in the elections for prime minister.

Mr. Smith, who engineered the internal majority-rule agreement of March of last year that led to Bishop Muzorewa's taking leadership, was made minister without portfolio. He has said he will remain in the country's first majority-rule government until Britain and the United States recognize it.

The Cabinet announced today has 17 ministers, many in charge of several portfolios but with the major ones, as expected, going to Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council.

The Cabinet includes 10 UANC members, 5 members of Mr. Smith's all-white Rhodesian Front Party and 2 members of tribal Chief Kayisa Ndiweni's United National Federal Party.

One of the biggest surprises was the inclusion of white conservative Pieter van der Byl as minister of transport and power. Political source said that Mr. van der Byl, formerly foreign minister, was chosen because of his wide contacts abroad. He is widely credited with having secured West German military trucks despite international trade sanctions against Rhodesia.

But the most startling development was Bishop Muzorewa's announcement that he would become minister of combined operations and of defense, thereby being the top civilian official responsible for prosecuting the escalating war against the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance.

The internal majority-rule agreement in the nation of 6.5 million blacks and 350,000 whites was rejected by the Patriotic Front, which vowed to continue its 7-year guerrilla war.

Chief Ndiweni, who had threatened to reject the two Cabinet seats because of a squabble over minority Matabele tribe representation in the predominantly Shona government, backed down and accepted two positions for his party. He becomes minister of mines and works.

Sithole Charges

Mr. Sithole's party, charging balloting was rigged, would not take its 12 parliamentary seats or its two Cabinet positions. Under terms of the internal accord, the government was to have been a national unity coalition.

The key Ministry of Foreign Affairs went to Mr. Muzorewa's longtime information secretary, David Mukome. Two key members of Mr. Smith's Cabinet retained positions in the new government. Former Finance Minister William Irvine was named minister of agriculture, and Christopher Andersen stays on as minister of justice. At least two of the new ministers were known to have been nationalist guerrillas in the past.

The arrests of at least eight members of Mr. Sithole's party were made by special police last night and today and were being held without being charged, a party spokesman said.

The men arrested included two members of the party's central committee, Youth Secretary Peter Moeketsi and party Deputy Secretary-General Tobias Chizengeni.

Sandinistas Hit Two Key Cities In Nicaragua

MANAGUA, May 30 (UPI) — Sandinista guerrillas attacked the key Nicaraguan cities of Leon and Rivas with heavy weapons today. The fighting occurred hours after the government clamped on a news blackout and shut Managua's Las Mercedes International Airport.

Witnesses said that scores of guerrillas were killed and that their bodies lay throughout Leon, 55 miles northwest of Managua. They also said that fighting there had eased somewhat. Casualties in Rivas, 30 miles north of the border with Costa Rica, were unknown.

Costa Rica's Radio Reloj broadcast a communique by Tomas Borge, a leading Sandinista leader, saying the battles in Leon and Rivas were "the start of the general and final offensive" against the embattled President Antastazio Somoza.

In Rivas, witnesses said guardsmen used mortars today against rebel weapons emplacements that had been raking the city early yesterday, pinning down a large number of guardsmen.

The president's half-brother, Gen. Jose Somoza, led a convoy of tanks, including a World War II-vintage Sherman tank, to help the beleaguered guardsmen in Rivas.

As Part of Prisoner-Exchange Pact

U.S. Sees Russia Freeing Dissidents' Kin

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, May 30 (NYT) — President Carter expressed confidence yesterday that the Soviet Union would soon permit the emigration of the families of the five political dissidents who arrived last month in the United States in a prisoner-exchange agreement between the two governments.

Mr. Carter said that there had been delays and harassment of some members of the families and that he had no way of knowing whether these had been deliberate actions of the Soviet government or had been brought about by "the unwieldy Soviet bureaucracy."

But the president appeared to be in no doubt that the families who wished to do so soon would be allowed to leave the Soviet Union and be reunited with the dissidents.

Mr. Carter said that he had no direct information about a report that the Soviet government soon would release 12 imprisoned dissidents, possibly including Anatoli Shcharansky, but added, "I hope the report is true."

Earlier, Thomas Reston, a State Department spokesman, took a line similar to that of Mr. Carter, saying, "We expect that, under the agreement worked out with the Soviets, they [the families] will all be able to leave in a reasonably short period of time."

Ginsburg, Vins

Mr. Reston said that this expectation included a young man said to have been adopted by Alexander Ginsburg and to the elderly mother and niece of Georgi Vins. Mr. Ginsburg and Mr. Vins were two of the dissidents who arrived in New York on April 27. Legal difficulties were said to have been cited by Soviet authorities in these cases. The other three freed dissidents are Mark Dymshits, Eduard Kuznetsov and Valentin Moroz.

Officials said that the administration had made strong and frequent representations to the Soviet government about the delays and the harassment of the families, especially during the weeks after the freeing of the dissidents.

An official described this process as "really holding their feet to the fire." He said that there appeared to be some foot-dragging on the part of the Soviet bureaucracy, but that some of the problems seemed to be real.

He said that some family members evidently did not wish to come to the United States, others wanted to come but only after winding up their affairs in an orderly fashion and still others would not qualify under a strict interpretation of the Soviet-U.S. agreement.

The officials said, however, that the United States intended to continue its strong representations until the problems were resolved, and they seemed to share the president's confidence that this would come about soon. "My hunch is that we're seeing the Soviet bureaucracy at work here, and that if the matter gets to [President Leonid] Brezhnev's attention he will tell the bureaucrats to knock it off," an official said.

On another foreign policy question, Mr. Carter said yesterday that the next steps toward a resolution of problems in the West Bank-Gaza area ought to be direct exchanges of views between Egypt and Israel, rather than new proposals by the United States.

When the direct negotiations have proceeded as far as they can, he said, the United States will reserve the right to put forward proposals to "break a deadlock or to provide a compromise solution."

"But for us to pre-empt the negotiations by putting forward to begin with an American proposal I think would be counterproductive."

Mr. Carter said, "and it would remove some of the reasonable responsibilities that ought to be directly on the shoulders of Prime Minister [Menachem] Begin and his government and President [Anwar] Sadat and his government."

Mr. Carter reiterated his promises to make a decision on whether to lift economic sanctions against Rhodesia within two weeks after the government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa takes office on Friday. He said that his decision would take into account the consultations with Britain carried out last week by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Brezhnev Begins Hungary Visit, Walks Unaided

BUDAPEST, May 30 (AP) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev walked unescorted down the ramp of an Ilyushin 62 jet airliner today to begin a three-day, official visit to Hungary aimed in part at countering accounts that his health has deteriorated severely in recent months.

The Soviet leader, 72, who begins his meeting with President Carter in Vienna June 15 to sign the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, spent nearly a half-hour at Budapest's airport, shaking hands with Hungarian and foreign dignitaries, reviewing the honor guard and receiving cheers from a crowd of about 8,000.

Mr. Brezhnev walked slowly but steadily alongside Hungarian President Pal Losonczi. Except for a slight limp in his left leg, which has been noticeable in recent years, Mr. Brezhnev seemed to have no trouble walking about the tarmac.

Public speculation about the state of Mr. Brezhnev's health increased after a visit to Moscow in April by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France. Press reports quoted French sources as saying that Mr. Brezhnev walked with a slight shuffle, often with an aide by his side or behind, spoke with difficulty, appeared to suffer from occasional lapses of memory and attention and was seen at a state dinner eating his meal with a spoon.

During 20-30 Years

A Major Settlement Effort Urged by Top Israeli Aide

By Paul Hofmann

JERUSALEM, May 30 (NYT) — Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon called today for an intensive Jewish settlement effort in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip during the next 20 to 30 years.

He said that preparations to insure the necessary water supplies — vital in the arid areas — were already under way.

Mr. Sharon's statements, made in parliament, carried particular weight because he is chairman of a ministers' committee in charge of settlement activities.

The agriculture minister, a hero of the 1973 war and a hawk in regional affairs, is also a member of Israel's six-man negotiating team in the talks with Egypt and the United States on Arab autonomy in the occupied territories that started in Beersheba last Friday.

Contentious Topic

The status of the existing Jewish settlements in the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, and plans for new ones will be a major and highly contentious topic in the autonomy negotiations, which are due to resume in Ismailia, Egypt, early next month.

Egypt's defense minister, Kamal Hassan Ali, declared at the Beersheba meeting on Friday that the establishment of Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza "have no legal validity."

The U.S. position regarding the issue was restated by President Carter at a news conference a month ago. He said that the creation of Israeli settlements in the occupied areas was inconsistent with international law and an obstacle to peace. The president appealed to Israel to "severely restrain any inclination" for establishing new settlements.

Knesset Plea

The Jerusalem Cabinet, however, last week — in guidelines for its negotiating group in the autonomy talks — insisted on Israel's right to set up Jewish communities in the territories it had conquered in the 1967 war. The guidelines also called for continued Israeli control of regional water supplies and publicly owned land in the West Bank and Gaza — a premise for future settlement activities.

The agriculture minister, speaking in the Knesset, or parliament, said today that, without Jewish settlements in the occupied territories, "We might as well proclaim a Palestinian state and withdraw to the coastal plains, permitting the breakup of everything we have created in 30 years of wars and 100 years of constructive efforts."

The minister was commenting on a motion submitted by a member of the governing Likud coalition, Zalman Shuval, urging the government to step up the creation of new settlements.

Israel's government keeps insisting that a measure of self-government for the 1.1 million Arabs who live in the occupied territories must under no circumstances lead to the emergence of a sovereign Palestinian state.

In his remarks in the Knesset, the agriculture minister declared that existing plans foresaw the establishment of a chain of urban communities along the crest of the Samarian heights, north of Jerusalem, about 12 miles east of the so-called green line, the demarcation line between Israel proper and the West Bank.

Mr. Sharon also called for the doubling of the settlements in the Jordan River valley from the present 25 to 50, and for establishing seven new settlements in the Rafah area southwest of Gaza to serve as a buffer between the Gaza Strip and the Sinai peninsula, which is gradually being returned to Egypt.

Israel to Cut Sentence

TEL AVIV, May 30 (AP) — The Israeli government, in response to a U.S. request, recommended today that the prison sentence of a young Texas woman convicted of collecting information for Arab guerrillas be reduced by half.

The reduction of 25-year-old Terry Fleener's sentence from 5 years to 2½ years means she would be eligible for parole on June 25.

A government announcement said that the move also was intended as a goodwill gesture toward Egypt in connection with the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Earlier this week Israel freed 16 Arab prisoners.

Today's announcement said the government also was recommending that the six-year term of Ludvina Janssen, 25, a Dutchwoman convicted in 1977 of aiding an Arab guerrilla group, be reduced to 4½ years, making her eligible for parole in September.

UN Meeting Requested

UNITED NATIONS, May 30 (UPI) — Lebanon today called for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to deal with the "rapidly deteriorating situation" in the southern part of the country.

Siamese Twins Separated At Head in U.S. Surgery

SALT LAKE CITY, May 30 (AP) — Siamese twins Lisa and Elisa Hansen, joined at the top of their heads since birth 19 months ago, were successfully separated today in surgery that lasted more than 16 hours.

Ten hours after they were separated, a hospital spokeswoman said their condition was unchanged: "critical, but stable."

"It's done and it's a success. They're awake and crying," said John Dwan, spokesman for the University of Utah Medical Center, shortly after the marathon operation. Two teams of surgeons, one for each twin, participated.

Shortly after the surgery, Mr. Dwan said the twins were in "critical but stable condition and their prognosis is unknown."

The parents, David and Patricia Hansen of Ogden, Utah, were "very grateful and very tired," Mr. Dwan said. The Hansens and several members of the family kept a vigil at the hospital during the surgery, which began at 12:40 p.m. EDT yesterday.

Operated in Shifts

"All of us, all the relatives, but especially their mom and dad, are elated," the twins' uncle, Paul Hansen, said by telephone today from his Ogden home. "We're so happy. It's a miracle . . . Our prayers were answered."

Working in shifts through the night, teams of surgeons tied off shared blood vessels and cut apart the girls' skulls. Before the surgery, the twins faced the same direction.

Dr. Stephen Minton, a spokesman for the medical team, said recently that separation of this type had never before been completed successfully. Other attempts had ended in death or severe mental retardation, he said.

Asked if either of the twins may have suffered brain damage, Mr. Dwan declined comment. Eleven surgeons were involved in the operation.

Before the surgery, Dr. Minton had described Lisa and Elisa as healthy children who were perfectly normal, both physically and mentally, except for their being joined.

Scar Tissue

During the surgery, Mr. Dwan said, the doctors, including neurosurgeons, plastic surgeons, anesthesiologists and pediatricians, worked slowly for a time because they encountered scar tissue from four previous operations that set the stage for final separation.

However, he said, doctors were able to accelerate their pace during other stages of the operation, which they had predicted could last 20 hours.

The doctors had said the girls' brains were separate, although touching. They had shared veins carrying blood away from their brains and their skulls were fused together, but there was a slight indentation where Lisa's head stopped and Elisa's began.

The girls' parents said the decision to have them separated was difficult, but they felt it was their only alternative. They said they wanted the twins to have a normal life.

Chinese Leader Signs Accord With Finland

HELSINKI, May 30 (UPI) — Chinese Deputy Premier Geng Biao left for the central Finnish city of Tampere today after signing an economic cooperation treaty with Finland and inviting President Urho Kekkonen to China.

The Finnish president accepted Mr. Geng's invitation, which was also extended to newly appointed Premier Mauno Koivisto. No date for the trip was set. Mr. Kekkonen has never visited China.



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Despite Improved Outlook

3 U.S. Oil Companies Cut June Delivery Allocations

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, May 30 (WP) — Three of the country's largest oil companies announced yesterday that they will cut gasoline allocations to dealers next month, even as word was being passed in industry and government circles that the national gasoline crunch may be easing.

Texaco Inc., Gulf Oil Corp. and Continental Oil Co. said that they would reduce allocations 5 or 10 percent below this month's levels, which were already below those of a year ago.

At the same time, a leading regulatory official at the Department of Energy, Douglas Robinson, said, "There is some reason for optimism. The situation will not get sharply better, but will improve." This view was shared by the chief economist of Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), Red Eck, who said, "The situation has pretty much bottomed out." He said that his company planned to hold next month's allocation at this month's level.

Mark Edmond, editor of the *Lundberg Letter, an oil trade journal*, agreed that the situation had stopped deteriorating, but he added that he saw no hope for significant improvement. He predicted that deliveries of gasoline to dealers would be a few percentage points above this month's levels, but because consumption generally increases in June, supplies would be tight in some parts of the country.

Price Pessimism

The guarded optimism over supplies was tempered by discouraging news on prices. Oil industry experts, and some experts at the Energy Department, estimate privately that a gallon of gasoline may cost an extra 10 cents or more by the end of the year. Gas prices already have risen nearly 15 cents a gallon since January.

President Carter's program for gradual lifting of oil-price controls, which begins on Friday, will account for some of the increased price at the pump, but most of the increase is expected to result from future increases by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Confirming the continued sharp upward movement in world prices, Continental Vice President E.E. Schafer said yesterday that Libya had notified his company that it was raising its oil prices to $21.09 a barrel. "This is the highest price I know of," Mr. Schafer said.

Texaco said that it would cut next month's allocations to 70 percent of last year's levels, from 80 percent this month. Gulf announced a cut from this month's 90 percent to 80 percent next month. Continental said that its allocations would probably drop to 70 percent, from 80 percent this month.

Except for Standard Oil Co. of California, which says that it will increase its dealer allocations by 5 percent during next month, other major oil companies that have announced their latest monthly allocation figures say that they will stay at this month's levels.

Shell Oil Co., the country's largest gasoline retailer, and Exxon Corp., the world's largest oil company, have yet to announce their June allocations. Industry sources predict that they will hold to their May levels. Energy Department officials stressed that allocation percentages are always set lower than actual deliveries.

Two factors account for the slightly improved outlook in supplies. Oil imports have risen by about 400,000 barrels a day since last month, and refiners are producing more unleaded gasoline than they were a few weeks ago.



United Press International

IN MEMORY — Raymond Costanzo, superintendent of Arlington National Cemetery, Va., places flowers on the grave of John F. Kennedy for Evelyn Lincoln, the late president's personal secretary, during her annual pilgrimage on Kennedy's birthday. He would have been 62 Tuesday. Miss Lincoln is in a wheelchair because of a hip injury.

News Analysis

Carter Camp Weary, Tense as Political Setbacks Grow

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, May 30 (NYT) — Besieged by an unruly Congress, hurt by open defections to Sen. Edward Kennedy and by the indictment of Bert Lance, bedeviled by national jitters and public suspicions over the politically explosive energy issue, the Carter administration is suffering its worst malaise since taking office.

Cabinet secretaries complain of the cantankerous tensions of the third year and snipe disdainfully at the White House staff. Other high-level officials confess their weariness, their loss of zeal, and some have begun to resign.

As the administration ages, its early solidarity seems increasingly to have given way to private feuding and backbiting. When administration officials gather at dinner parties, they worry about their own disarray and speculate on "how badly we are wounded," as one put it, by cumulative defeats in Congress.

Two recent and crippling losses in Congress — as well as the public outcry over the gasoline shortage in California, anger over diesel fuel problems in Iowa and jitters in New Hampshire about next winter's heating oil — have demonstrated President Carter's vulnerability on the energy issue.

'Someone to Blame'

"We go home and find people jumpy and we become the same way," observed Rep. John Brademas of Indiana, the House Democratic whip. "People are looking for someone to blame. This puts the president in more difficulty than he's ever had before."

Close associates describe President Carter himself as tired, frustrated and "in a 'down' right now." And though outwardly poised, he has gotten testy lately with leading Democrats in Congress who offered private suggestions and criticism and has fired off snappish notes to other members.

Showing more emotion than normal in public, Mr. Carter told the Democratic National Committee last Friday that he wanted it to fight for his programs but conceded that the public often saw a government incapable of action or bogged down in paralysis, stagnation and drift.

"I don't think there's any question that there's battle fatigue," an assistant secretary commented. The high-level officials who have been with the administration from the start, he said, now react like those who have known the pressures of war. "They're short-tempered, quick to take insults, unable to concentrate, somewhat paranoid."

"We came in here thinking we were going to change the world and produce our comprehensive solutions for everything," another policymaker who served in the 1976 Carter campaign remarked sorrowfully, "and now it's turned into just another dull, frustrating job." Like many others within the administration who expressed downbeat feelings, he asked that his name not be used for fear of losing his job.

Strangely, significant foreign policy achievements like the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the opening with China or the forthcoming arms accord with the Soviet Union have not been translated into growing support for Mr. Carter on domestic issues. What credit he is given seems largely perfunctory.

On Capitol Hill, not only Republican partisans but even Democratic leaders grouse privately that Mr. Carter is too weak, too gentle a leader, that he lacks clout or the ability to inspire and build a personal following.

"They've tasted blood," an experienced pro-administration lobbyist said of the president's critics. "They've tasted the weakness of a leader and they're going into the 1980 campaign already. It's a free-for-all. There's no penalty for bucking the president."

After the defeats over the past fortnight on Rhodesian sanctions, gasoline rationing and Mr. Carter's plan for decontrol of prices on domestic crude oil, a White House lobbyist said: "We're in the roughest legislative waters we've ever been in and we don't have much political capital. We're bankrupt. The Democrats are split between liberals and moderates, and if you don't hold the party together, you're going to lose more votes — big votes."

And legislative leaders, remembering that Mr. Carter ran outside the regular Democratic Party organization on an anti-Washington theme, are privately resentful that he wants to call on Democratic loyalties for support even as he attacks Congress, however justifiably, for political timidity.

Energy Quagmire

Suddenly, energy rather than inflation threatens to become Mr. Carter's quagmire. Two years ago he was out front on energy, but now he is on the defensive. To his chagrin, inflation has worsened rather than eased since he began his latest anti-inflation campaign last fall. But energy shortages, gas lines and the panicky suspicions they have generated have produced what Rep. Thomas Foley of Washington, chairman of the House Democratic Caucus, called "a political time bomb, the kind of gut issue that develops a 'throw the rascals out' psychology."

In the White House, some who acknowledge a dead-water period insist that as the 1980 election approaches, the battle-fatigued Carter entourage will come back to life, its competitive instincts aroused.

"With Carter, you have to take the long view," said a senior presidential aide. "When this year is over, we're going to have a good domestic record to go with a good foreign policy record. We're going to ratify a trade bill. We're going to ratify an arms agreement. We're going to pass the windfall profits tax. We're going to pass hospital cost containment. We're going to get Congress to stick with our budget. We're going to pass an exciting piece of legislation on regulatory reform."

Critics in both parties acknowledge the power of an incumbent president to dominate the news and shape events that alter public perceptions of his performance. And Democrats, in and out of the administration, tell each other hopefully that Sen. Kennedy would not risk a potentially fatal division of the party by challenging Mr. Carter unless the erosion of Mr. Carter's strength continues so long that Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. of California becomes a more credible threat to win the Democratic nomination in 1980.

Israeli Cabinet Backs Economic Austerity Plan

TEL AVIV, May 30 (AP) — The Israeli Cabinet yesterday approved Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich's austerity plan to control inflation.

Thirteen ministers voted in favor of the plan, which calls for trimming the state budget by $140 million, or about 1.2 percent. The bulk of the cuts will be directed to help pay the cost of the military relocation from the Sinai to the Negev desert. Only one minister voted against the program.

The Finance Ministry says that the cuts will hold inflation for the coming year to 60 percent, but other economists warn that the rate could reach 100 percent. Last year inflation was 48.1 percent.

Israel will need to spend about $1 billion more than the $3 billion in U.S. grants and loans to finance the military withdrawal from the Sinai and the building of new defense lines in the Negev during the next three years.

According to a Finance Ministry spokesman, cuts in the $12-billion state budget will be applied equally to all ministries.

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Carter's Revenue Projections Doubled

U.S. Unit Raises Oil-Tax Plan Estimates

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, May 30 (WP) — Congressional tax experts estimated yesterday that President Carter's proposed windfall profits tax would raise up to $3.4 billion a year in additional revenues for the Treasury, not $1.7 billion as the White House has projected.

However, the congressional estimates were calculated on the assumption that oil prices would rise to $17.50 a barrel after adjustment for inflation, instead of $16 a barrel, the figure the White House had used.

The estimates, compiled by the Joint Committee on Taxation in preparation for action on the bill by the House Ways and Means Committee, showed that, while Mr. Carter's tax would be mild, it would produce huge revenues if prices soared.

The panel also published estimates of rival congressional proposals designed to stiffen the Carter plan. One such proposal, it said, could boost the maximum yearly gain to the Treasury to $7.6 billion.

The congressional experts estimated, using the $17.50-a-barrel oil price, that Mr. Carter's proposal would tax away 34.1 percent of the roughly $9.4 billion in excess profits that the oil companies would reap after paying U.S. income tax. The White House has not issued comparable figures using its $16-a-barrel price estimate. The Treasury has said instead that the tax would reduce the industry's after-tax income by 30.8 percent. Other experts question these figures.

Impact Unclear

It was not immediately clear what impact the new estimates would have on the Ways and Means Committee's deliberations. The panel could begin next week to draft its windfall tax legislation, but it may delay a week or two.

Mr. Carter said yesterday at a press conference that he viewed prospects for passage of his tax proposal as a serious problem, in which he said his best hope was to "take my case to the public" to drum up support.

Sentiment in the Ways and Means Committee so far has been to stiffen Mr. Carter's proposal, not to block it. Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., the panel's chairman, has indicated that the committee will make Mr. Carter's plan more strict.

The Carter proposal would impose a tax rate of 50 percent, but it would exempt large portions of the windfall resulting from lifting price controls on old oil and other categories, yielding an actual rate of 34.1 percent. The White House previously had referred casually to a 50 percent tax in describing the windfall plan. More recently, however, officials have become more conservative, pointing out that the rate would not apply to all new earnings.

Other Estimates

The alternative proposal that would boost the windfall tax to $7.6 billion would raise the actual tax rate under the plan to 85 percent — a rate that the administration considers overly harsh. Other alternatives proposed by Ways and Means members, from reducing the exemptions that Mr. Carter has proposed to allowing an offset for higher state taxes, would raise the estimates between $3.2 billion to $5.8 billion.

The revenue estimates all apply to 1982, the first year that oil prices will be decontrolled fully. The panel's estimates of new revenues from Mr. Carter's plan in other years are $42 million this year; $1.2 billion next year and $2.9 billion in 1981.

In comparison, Mr. Carter had projected that his plan would yield no new revenues this year, $500 million next year, $1.5 billion in 1981 and $1.7 billion in 1982. Both estimates show the revenues declining gradually after 1982.

The increase in the oil-price figure used by the Joint Committee was regarded as more realistic. Mr. Carter had used the $16-a-barrel figure as the price in effect when the plan was announced. However, crude oil prices have risen since.

Huge Mountain on Venus Shown by Pioneer Radar

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, May 30 (WP) — There is a mountain on Venus higher than Mount Everest on a plateau at least as large as Tibet that lies north of two volanic regions almost as big as the Hawaiian Islands.

This surprising discovery was made by a radar device aboard the Pioneer spacecraft in orbit around Venus and revealed this week at the annual meeting of the American Geophysical Union by Dr. Gordon Pettingill of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where the radar to penetrate the thick clouds over Venus was designed and built.

Dr. Pettingill said that there are three mountain groups along the rim of the plateau — at the northern end, at the eastern edge and in the west. The highest is in the east and rises to about 36,000 feet; the lowest are the western mountains, reaching 15,000 feet.

The plateau size was described as 2,000 miles east-west and 1,000 miles north-south, stopping at a point 60 degrees north of the equator on Venus. Dr. Pettingill said that the plateau is three miles higher than the terrain to the south.

"We feel pretty sure the plateau and the mountains are tectonic and not volcanic, meaning they were uplifted out of the planet like the Himalayas were on Earth," Dr. Pettingill said. "The mountain peaks do not seem different from the Himalayas, which maybe tells you that these heights are all the surface gravity of Earth and Venus can support. Anything higher and the crust just sags."

Still in the north but nearer the equator lie what appear to be two huge volcanic "islands," one 15,000 feet high and the other 18,000. The larger one is bigger than the island of Hawaii. Together, the two islands span 700 miles from north to south, making them only a little smaller than the Hawaiian island chain.

Dr. Pettingill said scientists suspect that Venus is far more like Earth than previously imagined, with continental plates moving and drifting and a hot core producing active volcanoes.

"We're not as sure of the volcanics as we are of the tectonics, the mountains," Dr. Pettingill said, "but the suspicion is that they are volcanic. It certainly makes Venus a lot more interesting than the smooth-surfaced planet people used to think it was."

400-mph Winds

Almost as surprising was the discovery by Pioneer that winds on Venus blow as hard as 400 miles an hour.

Dr. Charles Counselman of MIT said that winds of that speed were measured at an altitude of 34 miles, which is just about the middle of the 10-mile-thick sulfuric acid clouds that forever hide Venus from view. The winds that Dr. Counselman measured at other altitudes were not as fierce as those in the middle of the clouds.

"The middle cloud layer is the densest part of the clouds, where most of the sunlight and most of the infrared radiation scattered back from the surface is being absorbed," Dr. Counselman said. "We're literally seeing the strongest winds where the strongest heating effects are being observed."

Dr. Counselman said that the winds blow hard almost everywhere on Venus except near the surface, where Pioneer measured winds no faster than 10 miles an hour. The wind at the tops of the clouds blew 200 miles an hour and at the bottoms of the clouds about 100 miles an hour.

All the winds measured blew from east to west with only slight deviations in a north and south direction. The strength of the winds and their single direction takes the intense heat in the atmosphere of Venus so rapidly from its day to night side that there is almost no change in temperature on the dark side of the planet.

The experiment that Dr. Counselman conducted to measure the winds was as ambitious as it was unprecedented. It involved months of computer calculations of the movements made by four Pioneer probes that descended into the atmosphere of Venus last December.

Extensive Health Checks in Harrisburg Planned

U.S. to Study Effects of Nuclear Accident

By Jo Thomas

WASHINGTON, May 30 (NYT) — The Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the state of Pennsylvania will undertake an extensive study of the health effects of the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant, Secretary Joseph Califano and Pennsylvania officials confirmed yesterday.

The study, which is unprecedented in the United States, will include a house-to-house census of the residents within 10 miles of the plant and an effort to locate, through relatives and neighbors, the persons who might have left Pennsylvania since the accident on March 28.

It will include a study of pregnant women living within a 10-mile radius of the power plant. The health of the women will be checked through pregnancy and the birth of their children, and the children will be monitored during the first several months of life.

"It's just common sense to do this," Mr. Califano said, cautioning that "there's no reason for alarm. There is no reason for concern. I said some time ago we would study the population, and we would particularly focus on pregnant women."

Another study, still in the formative stages, would be "an assessment of some fair, representative group of people subjected to the strain of the accident," Mr. Califano said. This would be undertaken through the National Institute of Mental Health. Another study, to be undertaken with the cooperation of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, will examine the health of the workers at the Three Mile Island plant.

The census in Pennsylvania, which is being financed through the Center for Disease Control and the National Cancer Institute at a cost of $300,000, will collect names, Social Security numbers and demographic information such as whether an individual's health history contains any disease such as leukemia. Mr. Califano said that the information gathered in this census could be used as the base for a variety of studies.

Joyce Freeman, the executive director of the Pennsylvania Commission on Three Mile Island, said that state officials hoped that the study could be continued on a year-to-year basis for as long as 20 years.

"It's important to keep this in perspective," Mr. Califano said. "The best scientific knowledge is that, in an area within a 50-mile radius of the plant, with 2 million people, 325,000 will die of cancer absent of any accident at Three Mile Island. If you take an area that large, we can predict one additional cancer death, one additional nonfatal cancer and one additional birth defect."

New U.S. Army Chief

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, May 30 (AP) — Gen. George Blanchard, the U.S. Army's highest-ranking officer in Germany, yesterday turned over his command to Gen. Frederick Kroesen, an Army spokesman said.

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Rome Apartment Described as Terrorist Hideout

Two Moro Murder Suspects Arrested

By Henry Tanner

ROME, May 30 (NYT) — A man and a woman suspected of being members of the Red Brigades and of having taken part in the kidnapping-murder of former Premier Aldo Moro were arrested early this morning in Prati, an upper-middle-class residential area near the center of Rome.

The police identified them as Valerio Morucci, 28, and Adriana Faranda, 29. They also are being linked by investigators to the attack on the Rome headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party early this month in which two policemen were killed and one wounded.

The apartment of the two, which was described by police as a Red Brigades hideout, contained an arsenal of automatic weapons, including a Czechoslovak Scorpion machine pistol of the type used in the slaying of Mr. Moro.

The police said they also found a large quantity of faked official documents giving access to several government ministries and military installations as well as the type of signs used by security forces to stop cars at roadblocks. There was elaborate machinery to manufacture false identity papers, the police said.

Warrants Issued

The arrests were described as a major development in the fight against terrorists. Mr. Morucci and Miss Faranda had been identified as suspects in the Moro case almost a year ago and warrants for them and seven other suspects had been issued.

Mr. Moro was kidnapped on March 16 and killed on May 9 of last year. The five members of his escort were killed.

Anti-terrorist units of the police have made a number of arrests in recent weeks in several parts of the country. On Monday, in Prato, near Florence, a postal worker named Federico Misseri was arrested on suspicion of being a member of the Prima Linea (Front Line), a terrorist organization allied with the Red Brigades.

A cache of automatic weapons, radio transmitting and monitoring equipment and thousands of leaflets signed by Prima Linea were found in his apartment, according to the police. He is believed to belong to a group operating chiefly out of Florence. Eight persons allegedly belonging to that group were arrested in Florence two weeks ago.

A Rome photographer, Quinto d'Amico, was arrested Sunday on suspicion of having participated in terrorist attacks committed by Prima Linea. In Genoa, 14 persons were arrested 10 days ago, including one, Silvio Jenaro, described by police as a suspected recruiting officer for the Red Brigades.

In Como, near the Swiss border, seven young people were arrested Sunday as suspected terrorists. Their indentity has not yet been established.

The police claim that these arrests are not the result of individual operations but of a systematic national action by the anti-terrorist branch acting on a steadily accumulating mass of information.

Meanwhile, early this morning, two attackers made their way into a state-run nuclear laboratory in Frascati, near Rome, and doused part of the machinery with gasoline but were driven off by guards before they could set it afire. They exchanged pistol shots with the guards before escaping in a car.

There have been minor terrorist attacks, such as bomb throwings and car burnings, every night in various parts of the country. The targets most often have been members of the Christian Democratic Party.



Associated Press

Accused terrorist Adriana Faranda is taken to jail in Rome.

Expert Identifies Victim in Uganda

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 30 (Reuters) — An Israeli pathologist has positively identified the remains of Dora Bloch, the British-Israeli citizen killed in 1976 after an Israeli commando raid rescued the passengers and crew of a hijacked French airliner from Kampala's Entebbe Airport, Ugandan officials said today.

Mrs. Bloch's remains will be handed over to her son at Entebbe tomorrow to return them to Israel for burial in Jerusalem, they added. Mr. Bloch recently arrived in Uganda with his mother's medical record and a pathologist.

The officials said that Mrs. Bloch was dragged from a hospital bed and killed by ousted President Idi Amin's secret police. Her body was thrown in the woods near the Kivuvu sugar plantation east of Kampala and set on fire, they said. Local police buried the remains the following day.

Refusals Spark Political Debate

3 Writers Reject Bonn Awards

By John Vinocur

BONN, May 30 (NYT) — West Germany's three best-known writers have refused to accept the federal republic's distinguished service medal, resulting in a groundswell of scolding, irritation and the authors' bitter-edged replies today to their critics.

The awards, which were to have been given last week in conjunction with the 30th anniversary of the founding of West Germany, were to have gone to Heinrich Boll, Gunter Grass, and Siegfried Lenz, who are the country's most widely read and acclaimed novelists.

According to Mr. Boll, the Nobel laureate for literature in 1972, there were no consultations between the men about rejecting the medals, which are called Meritorious Service Crosses.

The explanation offered for the decision in a telephone interview and in an open letter today by Mr. Boll, a critic of restrictions of civil liberties in West Germany, was that "I felt a high distinction would limit me in my independence." He emphasized at the same time that his attitude did not represent a rejection of the West German state.

Political Resonance

The refusals, nonetheless, had a political resonance in a country where patriotism, civicism and the relations of citizens to the state are sensitive questions and matters for discussion.

Even if it was not their intent, some West Germans feared that the writers' rejection of the medals would be regarded as a sign of contempt for political life here. Mr. Boll seemed particularly irritated that the writers' refusal to accept the medals was disclosed by the office of President Walter Scheel, which chooses those citizens to be honored. He questioned whether "indiscretions with particular goals" were involved in the disclosure.

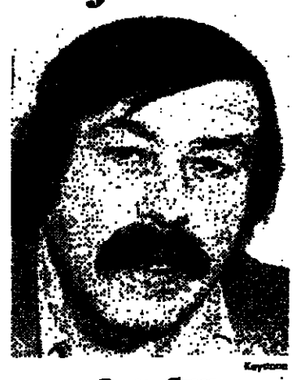
Mr. Scheel seemed to scold the writers when he brought up their case at the award ceremony in which medals for merit were given to 47 persons, including Otto Wolff von Amerongen, the president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Lothar Spath, premier of the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, and Peter Rane, chairman of the Friends of the National Gallery in Berlin.

"I would have been very happy if these writers had accepted," Mr. Scheel said, "because their criticism of the state is not the least of the reasons that they've earned a distinction. The state needs criticism. The state lives for criticism."

'Don't Suit Me'

"Medals don't suit me," Mr. Boll replied. "I'm not that kind of guy . . . and you can interpret that on any level you like." Mr. Grass and Mr. Lenz replied in letters today to the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, which had commented critically on their decisions. The newspaper said, "In their privileged existence as authors, Boll, Grass and Lenz like to teach republican lessons, but don't like to participate. Such a rejection certainly has style, if it isn't exactly the style of citizens among citizens."

Mr. Grass' secretary explained that he rejected the medal because he is basically against their concept. But in his letter, Mr. Grass angrily attacked the newspaper comment, saying it was worthy of Neues Deutschland, the official organ of the East German Communist Party.



Keystone

Gunter Grass

Mr. Lenz, somewhat less well known outside of West Germany than the other two writers, is extremely popular here. He commented that as a resident of Hamburg, he agreed with the Hanseatic tradition of rejecting medals, attacking the idea of "going along" and the notion that the state could decide whether he had merit as a writer.

Sarcastically, Mr. Lenz said: "Everybody should go along, play the game, welcome the republican wafer and be ready without exception to accept crosses of merit, even writers. As participants, we'd be acceptable. As medal-wearers, our merit would be praised. The predicament about the old question about who you write for would be lifted from us and we could answer, dramatically, lyrically: for the Federal Republic of Germany."

The "freedom to reject that citizens have always work in favor of, and never against, the communal good," Mr. Lenz said.

Crimes by Soldiers Worsen

Rapes Involving GIs Cause Tension in Bavarian City

By Michael Getler

BONN, May 30 (WP) — Three cases in as many weeks involving the rape of West German women allegedly by U.S. soldiers in Erlangen have put a serious strain on U.S.-West German relations in the Bavarian city of about 100,000 people.

The last attack occured on May 14 and things have calmed down since then, according to Mayor Dietmar Hahlweg, perhaps because of increased patrols by both U.S. Military Police and West German police and bilateral investigations.

Fritz Kindervater, a police spokesman in Erlangen, said, GI crime has fluctuated over the years but that it has risen again in recent months, with increasing cases of taxi drivers and people on the street being threatened with knives.

Asked what he thought was the cause, Mr. Kindervater said, "I get the impression that over the last two years, because of the all-volunteer army, the quality of the soldier has gone down. Some of them come across totally illiterate and without any internal leadership."

Size and Kind of Problem

Erlangen, just north of Nuremberg, is home to about 3,000 soldiers of the 2d Brigade of the U.S. 1st Armored Division. In a recent telephone interview, the mayor said, "I must emphasize that over the past 10 or 20 years we did not have as big a problem here with soldiers as did other cities."

"But in the last four months or so," he continued, "it is not so much the number of crimes and assaults, though it is higher than before, but that the crimes are more severe — burglary, robbery and rape."

"Then two weeks ago there was a very severe rape," he said, referring to the May 14 incident in which a man was badly beaten and his 21-year-old girl friend allegedly raped by three men she claimed were Americans. "This shocked the public and scared them quite a lot."

The other rapes took place on April 26 and May 2. A GI is being held in one case and no arrests have been made in the others.

Mayor Hahlweg said, "I have the feeling that soldiers should be better prepared for their stay abroad. For a lot of them, it's the first time in a foreign country, and it would be better for the image of the U.S. when they send people out."

Press Reaction

The rape reports have produced harsh reactions in the local newspapers, which described the attacks as of "great brutality." U.S. military officials believe the papers have sensationalized the situation and unnecessarily provoked the population. Some officers privately see it as a move to try to oust the troops from the garrison.

The mayor rejects that, saying that soldiers of any nationality can occasionally be troublesome and stressing that "this is no Americans-go-home movement. We know the necessity of defense and fully accept the presence of the U.S. here."

The situation has created a serious problem for the brigade's commander, Col. John Petracca. After the last attack, the Erlangen police, fearing some local violence, reportedly asked for a three-day restriction on the troops to allow things to cool down.

The Army, however, decided only on an overnight restriction, apparently working on the theory that several thousand men should not be punished for what U.S. and West German authorities believe to be the deeds of a "minuscule" number of soldiers.

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Obituaries

Mary Pickford, 'America's Sweetheart'

(Continued from Page 1)

York on June 21, 1928, to the clicking of scores of cameras.

Even after her fame was assured, Miss Pickford was a hard and meticulous worker. Her social life was reserved for weekends and between pictures, but Pickford-Fairbanks parties tended to be lavish.

Pickfair visitors in the 20s ate from a solid gold dinner service, with a footman behind every chair. A formal dinner for a dozen, Mr. Windeler wrote in "Sweetheart," might include the Duke and Duchess of Alba, Charles Lindbergh, Babe Ruth, Albert Einstein and Lord and Lady Mountbatten.

Those who knew Miss Pickford well invariably remarked on her business shrewdness and her parsimony. From 1919 to her retirement, she earned at least $1 million a year as an actor-producer with United Artists, and then there were large sums from real-estate investments and her holdings in United Artists. Her fortune at her death was estimated at $50 million.

Mary Pickford was born in Toronto on April 9, 1893, the first child of a British father and an Irish mother. Her original name was Gladys Smith. Her father died when she was 4, and her mother ran a candy counter and took in sewing to keep the family — there were two other children — afloat. The household atmosphere was pinchpenny and education was a luxury, so Gladys' entire formal education consisted of six to seven months of schooling spread over two years.

She was not much more than 5 when she made her acting debut with her sister, Lottie, in "The Silver King," a melodrama at the Toronto Opera House. The girls were hired at $10 a week because the stage manager boarded with Mrs. Smith.



Mary Pickford
. . . in her heyday.

Temporary Role

Mary got a temporary vaudeville role and then worked with other stock companies in such favorites of the time as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in which she was Little Eva, and "The Little Red Schoolhouse," in which all the Smiths played for a total of $20 a week.

There was a succession of such plays until 1906, when Gladys said, "I'm 13 and at the crossroads of my life" and determined to "land on Broadway or give up the theater for good."

After several attempts, she got to see David Belasco, then casting for "The Warrens of Virginia," at his Times Square theater.

After an audition, she was accepted at $30 a week and joined the cast, which included Cecil B. De Mille, later one of her directors. But Belasco didn't care for Gladys Smith as a name and christened her Mary Pickford.

On tour in Chicago, Miss Pickford saw her first motion picture. The flickers, as some called them, had been brought into being the year of the actress's birth by Thomas Alva Edison and William Dickson, a laboratory assistant. Acting in the early films was not considered worthy of serious thespians.

But, down on her luck in the spring of 1909, Miss Pickford went to American Mutoscope and Biograph Co. in Manhattan and met David Wark Griffith, the saturnine genius who was then Biograph's only director. After a screen test, she was signed for $5 a day and joined the permanent acting company, which included Mack Sennett.

The billing as America's Sweetheart came in 1914, and the film was "Tess of the Storm Country."

National Institution

There followed such successes as "Cinderlla," "Fanchon, the Cricket," "The Foundling," "Poor Little Peppina" and "The Pride of the Clan," the actress' first seven-reeler, which was released in 1917. These films, all for Paramount or Famous Players-Paramount, made Miss Pickford a national institution.

Miss Pickford's popularity was further enhanced in 1920 by her marriage to Fairbanks. Dashing, daring and enthusiastic, he was the symbol of respectable manhood. Doug and Mary, as the couple became known, were immediately hailed as the all-American husband and wife by movie fans.

Miss Pickford and Fairbanks costarred only once, in a 1929 sound film of Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew."

The idyll ended in the early 30s. Sound came to the movies, and Miss Pickford ended her acting career with "Secrets," her 194th movie. Fairbanks fell in love with Sylvia Hawkes, a British musical-comedy actress who was married to Lord Ashley. There were well-publicized divorces all around, and Fairbanks married Lady Ashley.

In 1937, Miss Pickford was married to Mr. Rogers. They adopted two children, Ronald and Roxanne. After her marriage, Miss Pickford receded from the limelight until she was only a memory to those who had once cheered her, or wept with her, on the screen. And then she became the recluse of Pickfair, a legend.

— ALDEN WHITMAN



Associated Press
The Pickford screen image as "America's Sweetheart."

Lou Little, Former Coach at Columbia, Dies at 85

NEW YORK, May 30 (NYT) — Lou Little, 85, Columbia University's football coach from 1930 to 1956, died Monday at a nursing home in Delray Beach, Fla., where he had long resided after his retirement.

Mr. Little's Columbia teams lost more games than they won, but two of the 110 victories were milestones in intercollegiate football. The first occurred Jan. 1, 1934, in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, Calif., where the Lions upset Stanford, the Pacific Coast Conference champion. They had set out as the most hopeless underdogs ever invited to the West Coast classic.

In 1947, another underdog Columbia team defeated Army. It was the first loss for the Cadets in 33 games over a four-year period.

Mr. Little grew up in Leominster, Mass. His 40 years in college football began in 1916, when he made the varsity team at the University of Pennsylvania as a sophomore tackle.

After combat service in World War I as an infantry captain, he returned to Penn and played on the 1919 championship team. After graduation, Mr. Little had a brief fling with professional football, then in its infancy, before starting his coaching career at Georgetown University, in Washington, D.C., in 1924. Georgetown, victors in 39 of 53 games, became a major Eastern power during his six seasons as coach.

In 1930, Mr. Little took the post at Columbia, turning down the chance to return to his alma mater as coach. He continued to have winning seasons.

The touchdown that defeated Stanford, 7-0, came on a trick play, which the coach delighted in diagramming for years thereafter. Al Barabas scored the touchdown. Another star was Cliff Montgomery, the first of several outstanding passers developed by Mr. Little. Sid Luckman came next, then Paul Governali and Gene Rossides. It was Rossides' scoring pass to Bill Swiacki that helped to upset Army, 21-20, in 1947.

A member of the College Football Hall of Fame, Mr. Little served as president of the American Football Coaches Association. His fellow coaches remembered his extensive collection of suits, shirts and ties, and his ability to go through a restaurant menu from top to bottom.

Mr. Little enjoyed playing football so much that he scrimmaged with his players while wearing a minimum of protective equipment. That practice ceased in 1931 after he suffered a fracture of the spinal column.

His powerful bass voice could be heard all over the practice fields until he developed trouble with his vocal cords. After several operations, he was reduced to issuing commands in throaty whispers.

Mr. Little knew much about his athletes and helped them with the social, academic and financial problems of campus life.

After his retirement, he and his wife, the former Loretta Donohue, spent their time on a farm at Barnstable, Mass., and at Delray Beach, where he played golf almost every day. He returned to the Columbia campus only once, for the Penn game in 1977. On that day the establishment of a scholarship fund in his name was announced.

— WILLIAM N. WALLACE

Consuelo de Saint-Exupery

GRASSE, France, May 30 (IHT) — Consuelo de Saint-Exupery, 72, wife of French aviator-writer Antoine de Saint-Exupery, died at her home here Monday.

Mrs. de Saint-Exupery, a native of San Salvador, married the author of "Courrier Sud," "Le Petit Prince" and numerous other novels and essays in 1931. She joined the Resistance in France during the German occupation before escaping to be with her husband in the United States.

Antoine de Saint-Exupery disappeared over the Mediterranean July 31, 1944, during an air mission against the Germans.

Calls Recognition 'Very Serious Matter'

Nyerere Tells West to Keep Rhodesia Ban

By Martha Honey

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, May 30 (WP) — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has issued a sharp warning to the United States and Britain not to end economic sanctions against Rhodesia or recognize the new government of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa.

Mr. Nyerere, who is regarded as the elder statesman among black African leaders, said somberly during an interview that such moves would be "a very serious matter," tantamount to a declaration of war against the two guerrilla groups fighting for power, as well as against the guerrillas' host countries, Zambia and Mozambique.

In a grim view of long-range consequences, Mr. Nyerere said that lifting the sanctions would prolong the war and "destroy completely any hope for any whites remaining there."

Because of Mr. Nyerere's commitment to black majority rule in southern Africa and his chairmanship of the five African front-line states, he is likely to be deeply involved in decisions on Rhodesia in coming months. Several African governments have voiced concern over an inclination in the new British government and in the U.S. Congress to recognize the new Rhodesian government and lift sanctions. Mr. Nyerere's remarks are the sharpest warning since the movement picked up steam after the elections in Rhodesia last month.

Salisbury 'Cosmetics'

He described the Muzorewa government as "cosmetics" similar to the U.S. attempt at Vietnamization in Indochina. "I still hope the U.S. and Britain will want to go to the heart of the problem and not settle for cosmetics," he said.

While he said he understood that President Carter was under pressure from rightists "who have not read the fine print of the new Rhodesian Constitution," he was certain Mr. Carter realized that the constitution left "the balance of power still with the whites." He added, "I don't believe the U.S. or Britain will recognize the new government. I don't think they'll solve their internal political problems by going to war with Africa."

On Uganda, Mr. Nyerere denied that Tanzania's ouster of Idi Amin contravened international law or the charter of the Organization of African Unity, which prohibits interference in the internal affairs of member states. Arguing that he was forced to move troops into Uganda to safeguard Tanzania's territorial integrity, Mr. Nyerere criticized the OAU for its failure to condemn Uganda's invasion of Tanzania last October.

The issue, he said, was "whether one country can invade another and get away with it." He added, "I don't want to establish a new principle permitting the overthrow of repressive regimes."

He observed that Tanzania, one of the poorest countries in the world, had borne the cost of the war alone at a rate of more than $1 million a day. Western and Communist countries had been approached to help finance the war, he said, but "Tanzania did not receive aid from any of these countries. I did not ask the Americans for aid, and they did not offer. We would have accepted had they offered."

Mr. Nyerere said that the new Ugandan government had asked Tanzania for help in many fields, but he had agreed only to assist in training the army. "We're a poor country and we don't want to get too involved because we know they'll end up resenting us," he said.

"We know this from experience. We have helped all our neighbors to liberate themselves but, with two exceptions — Mozambique and Zambia — we're not friendly with any of them. It's an irony that no matter how careful we are, at the end of the day they resent our help."

U.S. Pair Finds Prime Number That Is Bigger Than Universe

LIVERMORE, Calif., May 30 (UPI) — The largest known prime number has been discovered by two computer experts and contains 13,395 digits, creating a numeral many times the number of atoms in the universe. A million, for example, has 7 digits. Even a billion billion has only 19 digits.

The discovery by scientists Harry Nelson and David Slowinski eclipses the last largest prime number, which was recorded in February by Curt Knoll, a student at California State University at Hayward. That number had 6,987 digits.

A prime number is a number that cannot be divided by any other whole number except itself and the number 1. Two, for example, is a prime number. So is 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, and 19, among others.

Mr. Nelson and Mr. Slowinski submitted their finding to Mr. Knoll for verification. Mr. Knoll said yesterday that it checked out.

"I am happy for them," the young Hayward mathematics wizard said of the scientists, who used a computer capable of performing 75 million multiplications a second. "It would have taken me 16 years to do what they did in three months."

Searching for the highest prime number has little practical value except in understanding numbers theory — or getting a place in a world record book.

Poland to Ban Alcoholic Drinks During Pope's Visit to Warsaw

WARSAW, May 30 (UPI) — The Polish government today banned the sale of all other alcoholic beverages in the capital during the 72 hours before and after the visit of Pope John Paul II.

The government order said that alcohol would be taken off shop shelves from Friday to Sunday, June 3. The only exception was for stores accepting foreign currency and bars located in hotels housing the more than 1,000 foreign journalists covering the papal trip.

The pope will arrive Saturday for a nine-day visit — the first by any Catholic pontiff to a Communist country. About 3 million pilgrims, twice the population of the capital, are expected to be in Warsaw on the day of the pope's arrival, hoping for a glimpse of the popular former archbishop of Cracow.

Government officials have promised live, color-television coverage of the highlights of the papal visit in an admitted effort to reduce crowds.

Security officials are concerned about handling the unprecedented mass gathering and drafted about 10,000 church "marshalls" to help with crowd control along the pope's motorcade route from the airport.

Communist Party Chief Edward Gierek told Western diplomats that he was particularly worried about the actions of "neurotics and fanatics." The diplomats said that this fear probably led to the decision to ban sales of alcohol.

Statement of Accounts for 1978

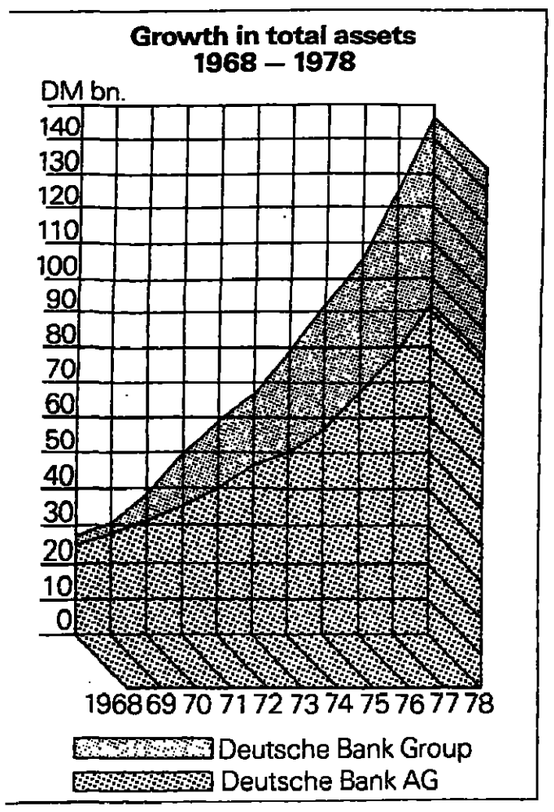
Partnership on balance: a good year for customers and shareholders.

Strong growth in 1978.

Good returns and healthy growth are the hallmarks of Deutsche Bank's 1978 business year; a result not least of the know-how and more than a century's experience of one of the world's largest universal banks.

Total assets of more than DM 90 bn.

Deutsche Bank's total assets increased by 17.2% to DM 92.1 bn.



Consolidated total assets rose to DM 146.1 bn.

Further increase of capital and reserves.

After the allocation to disclosed reserves of DM 120 m. from net income for the year, the bank's capital and reserves total DM 3,890.5 m.

Good dividend for 212,000 shareholders.

Deutsche Bank's shareholders are to receive a dividend of DM 9 per share of DM 50 par value on the share capital of DM 1,040.1 m. The shares from the capital increase of July 1978 are fully entitled to this dividend for the whole of the business year. The dividend will be paid on or after May 17, 1979.

Further growth in credit volume.

Credit volume increased by 16.5% to DM 52.8 bn. Credit business with private customers and foreign borrowers accounted for a substantial part of this growth.

Savings deposits up.

Savings deposits climbed by 5.1% to over DM 19 bn. The value of savings certificates in circulation increased by 48% to just under DM 2 bn.

Growing interest in securities.

In the 1978 business year turnover in securities with our customers (excl. banks) was increased by 18.5% to almost DM 42 bn. The number of safe-custody accounts managed for our customers rose to 943,000, worth over DM 66 bn.

International business continues to be lively.

Despite keen competition, international business developed successfully in 1978. The opening of branches in Antwerp, Brussels, New York and the Cayman Islands, a subsidiary in Singapore and a representative office in Lagos enlarged our bank's foreign organization which at year's end comprised 81 bases in 49 countries.

Deutsche Bank was able to strengthen its position further in the international issuing business: the bank managed or co-managed 103 bond issues (62 of these were D-Mark issues).

Since April 1, 1978 Deutsche Bank has, in Atlantic Capital Corporation (ACC), its own investment banking company and issuing house in New York. ACC is active as broker in securities dealing and order business and participates in security issues. The Corporation has a leading position among non-American investment houses on Wall Street.

More staff.

At the end of 1978 Deutsche Bank had 37,729 employees (1,695 more than in the previous year) working in 1,142 offices (21 of these are abroad). At the same time the Group had 42,494 staff employed in 1,342 offices. 1,533 members of Group staff are employed abroad.

Deutsche Bank
A century of universal banking

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Thursday, May 31, 1979

For Want of a Bolt

The Federal Aviation Administration's decision to ground all DC-10 aircraft was right. Once the evidence had reached Washington that more than one broken bolt was involved, FAA chief Langhorne Bond had no choice. Something is wrong with the engine mounts of the DC-10s.

The grounding of the planes will cause problems for many travelers. The share of the traffic these aircraft normally carry is big, and the airlines will be hard put to replace them. But how long the planes remain grounded is less important than the quality of the inspections they receive. Before the FAA permits the planes to fly again, it must be convinced not only that all damaged parts have been replaced them, but also that future inspections will be adequate to spot such damage before it becomes serious.

The FAA's actions so far in the aftermath of that terrible crash in Chicago last Friday have been reassuring. Mr. Bond — reasonably — refused to order the DC-10s out of the air simply because one of them had crashed. But as soon as he knew a critical part had failed, he ordered the immediate inspections that produced the evidence on which the indefinite grounding is based. Although it can be argued, in retrospect, that he should have grounded the planes Friday night, it makes little sense to take such action before you know what the problem is you are trying to solve.

Correcting the engine mounts on these airplanes, however, will not be the end of the matter. There is the question to be answered of why previous inspections did not turn up the evidence of cracked bolts and other damage that led to this grounding. Perhaps the FAA's inspection requirements need a major overhaul. There is also the question of whether the pilot could have landed that plane safely in Chicago, even after the engine fell off, if all its controls had been undamaged. Most modern aircraft can continue to fly after losing an engine, and if the DC-10 can, it means something else must have gone wrong.

Beyond these problems is a broader question about the DC-10s. The first substantial changes in these planes were made some time ago after one of them lost a cargo door and crashed near Paris. Now that the planes are on the ground, the FAA would be well advised to run through all of its safety calculations about them again to see if it can spot any other potential problems. It is unnecessary to say, much less to argue, why this would be a good idea.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Arms Sales: Giving Notice

Carter and Brezhnev have now both said that at their summit next month they will try to squeeze some results out of what has been an interesting but preliminary Soviet-American dialogue on curbing sales of conventional arms. Their resolve is commendable, and not merely because Carter, in running for president, put an "immoral" tag on arms sales and assumed a personal commitment to limit them. Regardless of any moral angle, such sales constitute a political reality urgently needing to be addressed. The United States and the Soviet Union, the two leading suppliers, have been putting into the hands of their reputed friends and clients an ever more costly, sophisticated and frightening capacity to engage in violence on their own. Simple self-interest supplies all the reason either needs to seek restraints.

To be sure, focusing on restraints is a bit like starting out to bake a cake just with firm views of shortening: You need the whole recipe. Without a certain consensus among Americans and Russians on their overall relationship, and specifically on the sort of competition they intend to wage in the Third World, no policy of restraint will get far. It is no accident that the arms-sales talks have been hung up precisely at the point where arms control turns from a matter engaging technicians into a broad foreign-policy issue. The Kremlin sought to establish general principles of eligibility to receive arms. Washington wanted to define permissible levels and types of arms transfers. When the Russians, responding to an American request to identify regions suitable for restraints, chose areas of special American interest, the talks stalled.

Even while trying to negotiate controls, the administration has been practicing what it describes as unilateral restraint. Responding to critics of its continuing heavy sales in the Mideast and elsewhere, it explains with a cough that what it has most in mind are qualitative restraints to limit "particularly destabilizing transfers." At the same time, the administration has long said, and is saying again now, that it never intended to exercise unilateral restraint indefinitely: The policy is "up for review later this year."

This is presumably a way of putting Moscow on notice, on the eve of the summit, that unless progress is made on negotiating restraints, the United States may turn to a more competitive approach. There are plenty of good reasons not to go this route. But they are reasons argued and felt most persuasively when they are respected by both great powers.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

East Timor — Who?

Places keep turning up demanding nationhood that most people have never heard of and could not locate on a map if their lives depended on it. Dominica, for instance. It's down in the Caribbean, it's got a population of 80,000, and it became independent in November. Good luck, Dominica. Then there's East Timor. It's half of an island in the Indonesian chain, its population is in the half-million range, and at least some people there have been struggling unsuccessfully for independence ever since the Portuguese, who'd been there four centuries, exited and the Indonesian Army entered, to stay, in 1975. The "anti-imperialist" crowd at the United Nations has regularly pasted Indonesia for the takeover, and an energetic critic of American policy in Vietnam, Noam Chomsky, has adopted East Timor and criticized the American government for helping Indonesia consummate the deed.

Well, you may ask, why should Dominica become a nation when East Timor does not? for that matter, why not Biafra, Ukraine, Croatia and various other places with claims to sovereignty no less weighty than those of the states that have repressed them? The list of peoples suffering from unrequitted nationalism is very long. There is no good reason for it. There is only the explanation of power. In East Timor's case, Indonesia had the power, and East Timor had neither the guns nor the friends-in-deed to compensate. This is altogether apart from the question of whether East Timor deserved, or deserves, nationhood on the merits. The 20th century has been notably unselective about passing on the merits, whatever they are, of peoples asking for statehood.

* * *

Supporters of East Timor claim the Indonesians have killed 100,000 people, a sixth of the population. Until recently, the Indonesian government, by keeping the area closed, prevented any independent verification of these allegations. Now it is letting in foreign diplomats and saying it is ready to receive the International Committee of the Red Cross and foreign journalists. They should test Jakarta's openness. The question of statehood for East Timor may be on the shelf, but the treatment of the people who live in East Timor is something else: It is serious and immediate and needs to be addressed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Politics in the Confessional

Italian Leftists of diverse hues have been protesting about apparent direct intervention by the Roman Catholic Church in that country's election campaign. One of the forms the intervention takes is the offering of vigorous advice, by priests in the confessional, to vote Christian Democrat. This has produced, from the Left, a most pious uproar. . .The Left the world over is never slow, when it suits its purpose, to claim (falsely) that Christ was a political revolutionary, that the driving out of the money-changers demonstrated his opposition to capitalism, and that communism was simply the earthly embodiment of biblical teachings.

Those avant garde Roman Catholic priests in Latin America, and elsewhere, who tell their flocks such things do not earn Leftist censure. But, assuming for one moment that their protests are sincere and not simply dictated by the anti-Left advice given in the confessionals, do the Italian Leftists have a point? The answer must be yes. The kingdom with which churchmen should concern themselves is not of this world. They should not offer advice on how to vote in this earthly kingdom.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 31, 1904

WASHINGTON — The government is sending the battleships of the European and South Atlantic Fleets to Tangiers, in response to the kidnapping of an American citizen there by Moorish brigands. The battleships are likely to be used to send a force ashore to assist the Sultan in capturing the bandits. This plan, however, is menaced by the possibility of the captives being killed. News that France would like to avoid an intervention in Moroccan affairs by the United States elicits from the State Department an angry statement that French aid would be welcomed

Fifty Years Ago

May 31, 1929

LONDON — England's polling booths today resembled fashionable receptions, as it was the first time all the women in the country were allowed the privilege to vote. The hours of the day could be marked off by the type of women who came in to record their votes. Thus, as soon as the booths were opened came the servant girls, slipping out before breakfast to record their votes before beginning the round of house work. A little later came store girls, City stenographers and factory girls, to be followed later in the morning by shoppers. In early returns Labor is leading Conservatives by a slight margin.



'Executions Save Groceries, Occupy Moralists, and Deter Few Crimes.'

Scandinavia: End to Executions

By Thomas Hammarberg

STOCKHOLM — The Norwegian parliament decided the other day that in effect it was wrong to have executed Vidkun Quisling. That conclusion reached, the parliament, or *Stortinget*, then passed a proposal to abolish the death penalty completely. . .wartime crimes included.

Quisling was indeed a quisling. He betrayed his country. He set up a Nazi Party and invited Hitler to Norway. After the 1941 invasion he was given the post of premier. He oversaw the Hitler-ordered repression of his own people. After the war he was sentenced to death and executed.

That sentence was legal. The Norwegians had retained capital punishment for high treason of that magnitude. Now this is changed. Another quisling would not be executed in Norway.

The decision was made after a long and sometimes painful discussion. The scars from the occupation still exist, the violations have not been forgotten. Medical research continues on the aftereffects of the abuse of concentration camp inmates.

Some Fears

Some speakers in the debate feared that total abolition would in fact belittle the atrocities during the war. Others thought that future quislings might be deterred if the death penalty was retained. But the Social Democratic government took another line. It was not convinced by the deterrence argument, especially not for high treason in wartime. Rather than looking back at the Nazi crimes, it wanted to spotlight their feeling that many executions in the present world are in themselves criminal.

Said one of the authors of the proposal, Stein Rognlien of the Ministry of Justice: "We are sounding a fanfare, we want to demonstrate to the outside world that we oppose capital punishment. With this step we join the other Nordic countries in taking an absolute stand against that penalty."

It is true that Norway is following a Scandinavian trend. It began in Sweden some years ago. Finland came next and last year a decision was taken by the Danish parliament. The two latter countries, also, had tragic experiences during World War II but no aftermath of executions.

In the end, the main issue in all four countries was this: What would, in difficult periods, be the best *protection* against executions?

Best Safeguard

Is it not better to keep the death penalty in the law book than to reintroduce it in times of crisis and be forced to use it retroactively? Would it not be better to use the penalty in a limited number of cases within the law than to run the risk of being pushed to open the floodgate and lose legal control?

Or — would it be more effective to try to build up a threshold against *any* execution in *all* situations? The latter line was taken by Social Democrats, Liberals and some other groupings in all four nations. They felt that the best safeguard for the rule of law would be to outlaw in advance any possibility for a society to execute its own citizens.

No doubt, most were influenced by world events. The executions this spring in Iran and Pakistan strenthened the humanitarian side in the Norwegian discussion. It was also noted that Premiers Hoveida and Bhutto certainly got no protection from the fact that capital punishment had existed during their rule. The trial procedures were not better because of that.

In Portugal there were no executions after the military coup in April 1974. The new regime did not reinstate capital punishment and managed to control the situation in that respect. Spain moved from Franco to democracy without any death sentences and has now abolished them. The Greek government could save the lives of the junta leaders with little public outcry. Even bitter wars have ended in modern times without executions. The Biafra conflict is one example.

Obviously, no law of nature is working here. To execute or not appears to depend mainly on the political will of those in power. Desires of vengeance have been controlled when political leaders so wanted.

Public Approval

The conclusion in Scandinavia has been to try to make executions *impossible*; to remove the death penalty from all law books, and even bar it in their respective constitutions. The hope is that this firm stand will influence public opinion to think in terms other than blood revenge.

It seems to have worked. A recent opinion poll showed that most Swedes are against the death penalty. That may have encouraged the goverment to continue a policy of protests. Since several years the Swedish Foreign Ministers have approached other regimes on individual cases of death sentences. Occasionally, the same has been done in Oslo and Copenhagen.

Moreover, the Scandinavian governments have decided to push for a world wide abolition via the United Nations. They have asked for this item to be put on the agenda at the UN Congress on the Treatment of Prisoners and the Prevention of Crimes which is to be held in Sydney next year.

With that congress in mind and the prospect of renewed executions in the United States (where no less than four hundred prisoners are now on death row), the Norwegian demonstration was at the very least well-timed.

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Carter on His Critics

By James Reston

NEW YORK — The critical battering of President Carter goes on, but somehow it does not seem to affect his personal serenity. He is clearly disappointed in the opposition within the Congress to his energy and arms limitation policies, and hurt by the opposition to his presidency within the Democratic Party, but he avoids personal recriminations and retains his usual calm determination.

There was something vaguely rueful about his manner in his latest news conference. He took a little more time to answer questions about his political opponents in general and Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts in particular, but he brushed the political questions aside as the normal competition of party politics.

He did make a point of reminding his questioners that he was not an announced candidate for re-election, and this gives some support to the view, often expressed by some of his closest aids, that if he felt later on in the campaign that he could not get the backing of the Congress and the people essential to the effective governance of the nation, he would withdraw.

No president, he said, could avoid opposition within his own party but that was not his main concern. "If I should modify my positions away from what's best for this country in order to pick up support, then I wouldn't deserve to be president, so I don't intend to do it.

Idealized View

"If a few or even a large number of Democrats support somebody else, that's their business. I'll continue to try to serve the country as best I can and deal with the political question when the election comes along."

This is a somewhat idealized definition of Carter's objectivity, for he didn't capture the Democratic Party and the 1976 election without considerable political contrivance and even cunning, but it would be hard to prove that he is more political in his actions than any of his major political opponents.

In fact, his energy policy may be a disaster, but he still thinks it's right, and as he said in his news conference, nobody could accuse him of putting it forward to catch votes, since it was clearly doing nothing but costing him votes.

The truth is that the nation is in the midst of a vast transformation seemingly beyond the control of Carter or any of his opponents. The inflation is not responding to anybody's plans in the executive or the Congress. There are critical shortages of fuel and other essential commodities. The government itself is bloated and inefficient, despite all efforts to reorganize it, and there is little evidence that any major government in the world has been able to understand — let alone resolve — the immense political economic and financial changes of the postwar era.

Playing It Cool

In these circumstances, which have shaken the politics of most of the Western nations, it is scarcely surprising that Carter plays it cool and emphasizes his role as president rather than candidate. As he drops in the popularity polls, attention will tend to shift to the other candidates who will then have to answer the hard questions and take some of the criticism now being directed mainly at the president.

Carter agreed with John White, the Democratic Party chairman, who said the other day that those Democrats who were promoting Kennedy publicly were "devisive" and might turn the presidency over to the Republicans in 1980. But he would not respond to the suggestion that Kennedy should take himself out of all consideration for the party's nomination next year.

"I don't really have any comment to make about what Senator Kennedy does," he said. "He has made statements repeatedly about what he would do." This was apparently a reference to Kennedy's remarks in the past that he intended to support Carter for the presidency next year, but the president did not say so.

Nor would he be drawn into controversy over using the presidential helicopters to go fishing or deny himself the privilege of slipping away for a rest now and then without reporters. When he was asked how many times he had done this unbeknownst to the press, he replied: "Not enough."

When Carter came into the White House, he said privately that he hoped to avoid fussing with the press or his political opponents or becoming excessively personal and hostile to his critics. After all, he noted, this had proved harmful to both Presidents Nixon and Johnson.

As to resenting anyone within his own party who challenged him for the presidency, this he has always said would be silly, since he himself had had the temerity to challenge almost everybody in the 1976 presidential campaign, which he started almost as an unknown.

It is his fiercely loyal White House staff and some members of his Cabinet who regard some of the recent criticism as unfair and harmful not only to the president but to the country. Even with a united nation and a cooperative Congress, they insist, many of the contemporary intractable problems would baffle the imagination and energies of the United States, since so many of them have their roots in other countries beyond the influence of Washington.

Occasionally, the president does make this point in private. He also strikes out at the Congress or the oil companies or the lobbyists once in a while, but lately as the criticism has mounted, he seems to be making a special effort to keep his temper under strong control.

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Verbal Agendum

The Latest New Is Flaked Out

By William Safire

NEW YORK — The vocabulary of eccentricity is one of the richest veins of slang; only copulation and drunkenness offer a greater variety of colorful descriptions. The idea of coming apart is central: On the notion that one is held together by nuts and screws, we have "nutty" (which leads to another kind of nut, as "nutty as a fruitcake") and "screwy," or "screw-loose." Another metaphor is emptiness: Some minds are so empty there can be "bats in the belfry" (followed by "batty"), or "nobody home," "out to lunch," "not all there." The idea of damage is also prevalent: "cracked," "lamebrain," "blown his stack," "off his hinges," "a leak in the think tank."

In the late 1950s, a term came sweeping in from the West that engulfed all these expressions: "Kook" — probably derived from "cuckoo" and popularized by California surfers who used it to deride those who could not ride in The Big One — became the central term to describe someone who was "slightly crazy." Politics snapped it up: In 1964, some followers of Sen. Goldwater were derogated as "nuts and kooks."

"Kooky," after two decades, has begun to fade. In the early 70s, the terms for eccentricity came from the drug culture. In the Southwest, "He's got snakes in his head" was derived from the use of peyote; the hallucinations of those who ingested the substance were said to feature snakes. In urban areas, "spaced-out" was a favorite, with the derivatives "spacey" and "space cadet," perhaps rooted in the interest in the space age, but surely influenced by removal from reality, as drug users sought to be "out of touch."

In recent years, the name for nutliners has become "aired out," or "not wrapped real tight," as if the admired "hanging loose" had gotten out of hand.

Offshoots

The more significant term, however — which mayshow the generation-spanning shelf life of the now-archaic "kook" (I have to do a piece on hyphens soon) — is "flake," with its offshoots "flaky" and "flaked-out."

Shakespeare used the word in "Richard III" — "and flaky darkness breaks within the east" — as an adjective to picture the mottled dawn sky, as if white snowflakes were breaking up the gloom of night. Later, as a verb, "to flake" meant to peel off, as decaying enamel came away from wood in little strips.

Baseball gave the word its current meaning. In the early 60s, the noun "flake" was used to denote a colorful or eccentric player. Leonard Koppett, New York Times sportswriter, reported in 1964 that the Yankees had accumulated an "amount of 'flake' in such young players as Joe Pepitone, Jim Bouton, Phil Linz. . ." Koppett recalls that, at first, the meaning was "offbeat, original, far-out;" later, it became "slightly crazy, eccentric, wild." "Flaky," which began as an adjective in the late 50s, was turned into the noun "flake" in the 60s, and is now back to its original, far-out, adjectival form.

As such, the word is a label that Carter White House staffers have been trying to pin on Gov. Jerry Brown of California, and the accusation of "flakiness" may be as important politically as the charges of "kookiness" and "trigger-happiness" were in 1964. Sensing the danger, Brown promptly counterattacked: "I think those dinosaurs of the Democratic Party who believe it is 'flaky' to balance the budget and fight inflation in a serious way or try to slow down the addition to nuclear power are going to find out they are the flakes."

That statement lacks brevity and punch. Somewhere along the trail, we may hear a candidate lay it on the line: "I am not a flake."

Pedigree of 'Ums'

"As an FBI agent in the foreign counterintelligence field," writes James Tierney of New York City, "I frequently write intergovernmental memoranda (ums?). The Latin scholar in me insists on the former. However, the dictionary indicates that both forms are correct. In retrospect, the Latin plural might seem to be correct to a fault, or even something of an affectation. Any thoughts?"

When it comes to "um," I take firm positions all over the lot.

On the plural of "memorandum," you pays your money and you takes your choice. The "ums" ending has a four-century pedigree: In Shakespeare's "Henry IV, Part 1," Prince Henry upbraids Falstaff for carrying "memorandums of bawdy-houses" (best little bawdy-house in Stratford-on-Avon). On the other hand, I prefer "memoranda," not only because it is the correct Latin plural, but because it sounds right. The controversy can be avoided by dropping the "randum" entirely: The plural of "memo" is "memos."

On the plural of "medium," it's "media" — which means that you should keep the singular and plural separate. One newspaper is a medium of communication; two newspapers, or two television networks, are media. If you say, "The media is," you're wrong; the corect construction is "The media are." I have good reason for banging my spoon against the highchair on this; we should resist the notion that "the media" is one vast, amorphous lump. By preserving the plural form, we assert the diverse idea.

On the plural of "datum," it's "data" — but most people are using "data" for the singular, too. "The data shows" comes more readily to the tongue than "the data show." In "Dos, Don'ts and Maybes of English Usage," Theodore M. Bernstein writes, ". . .the preference in good usage is to keep it a plural," but in reviewing that lucid and sensible book for Verbatim, The Language Quarterly, Laurence Urdang disagrees: " 'Data' used as a plural strikes me as a pedanticism."

Passe Case

I think "the data is" is widely accepted and "the data are" is passe; the word is a collective noun construed as singular, as referendums would show.

In sum: "Memorandums" is as correct as "memoranda," but both give way to "memos"; "mediums is wrong, and "media" takes a plural verb, and "datums" is wrong — in fact, the singular "datum" is dying, and if you want to refer to a single part of the data, try a word like "fact."

"Do I contradict myself?" asked Walt Whitman in "Song of Myself." "Very well, then, I contradict myself. . ." It makes no sense to fight for Latin endings when the English language has changed, unless there is a good reason. (One item on a list is known by FBI men and other Latin scholars to be an "agendum," but if you want to be understood, talk about "the first item on the agenda.")

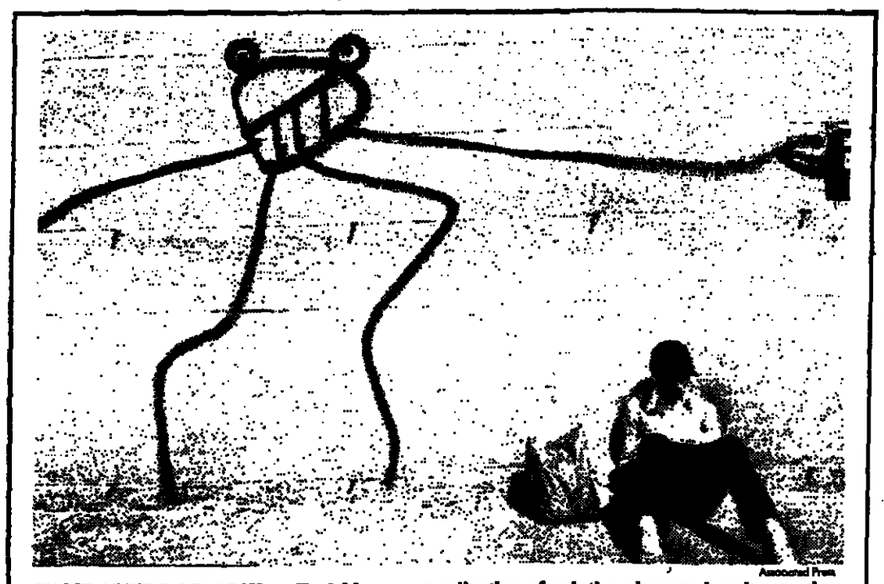
When change does not obfuscate, don't fight it: Legend has it that New York Tribune editor Horace Greeley insisted that "news" was plural, and once wired a reporter: "Are there any news?" The prompt, if apocryphal, reply: "Not a new."

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Associated Press

VANDALISM OR ART? — Zurich's newest collection of paintings has produced more than its share of controversy. Hundreds of spray-painted figures have turned up on the walls of houses and public buildings, to the consternation of police and citizens who feel that the work is vandalism. A Zurich gallery, however, has already held three exhibitions of photographs of the spray-paint surrealism. A local psychologist has concluded that the anonymous artist — who remains active and at large — is "simply against the fact that everything is as it is."

Media

Mother Jones: 'A Reverse Fortune'

By N.R. Kleinfield

SAN FRANCISCO (NYT) — "What would I do if Mother Jones wanted to interview me?" asks an executive at a fairly large corporation who has not yet gotten a request. "I would tell them I was out of town, and there's be no telling if I'd be coming back. You know those people are coming in with their cannons smoking, and you know they'll shake the closets until they've got some scalps."

In three years, the feisty magazine "for the rest of us" (as its slogan goes) has fired its cannons at the Ford Motor Co. for allegedly making firetraps. It has accused the Nestle Co. of contributing to malnutrition among babies in underdeveloped countries. It has charged the Bechtel Corp. with hooking up with the CIA. It has raised a flap over chemical pollution in West Virginia.

Pushing its decidedly leftist point of view, however, the monthly has managed to secure 230,000 loyal readers, two National Magazine Awards, one of the fastest-growing reputations in the publishing business and a financial stability rare for a leftist publication.

The magazine coined its name from Mary Harris Jones (1830-1930), a small, tweedy woman with a warrior's heart and a tongue that would have done a sailor proud. She would organize anyone and just about did — miners, steelworkers, streetcar drivers, housemaids.

Conceived by three former editors of Ramparts, the defunct radical publication, the magazine is staffed by erstwhile anti-war activists and McGovern campaigners. It is housed in the old sanctum of Rolling Stone, which has since settled in New York. Mother Jones refers to San Francisco as "the Bermuda Triangle of publishing."

Its current publisher is Mark Dowie, 40, who once worked as an economist at a bank and says that his job is "like juggling in a minefield." He often wears jeans and a button that says "Question Authority," and he says that the purpose of Mother Jones is to stalk stories likely to boil the blood of the corporate world, which it considers the country's hidden government. One of the editors, Jeffrey Klein, describes the magazine as "a reverse Fortune."

"We're going after legal activities that we think are wrong, because the rest of the media does a pretty good job taking care of the illegal stuff," Dowie says. "The Pinto, for instance, wasn't illegal. It occurs to me, though, that it was wrong."

Dowie wrote the story charging that Ford knowingly made Pintos whose gas tanks would burst into flames after even minor collisions. Ford derided the article, but it led to a congressional investigation, a recall, a National Magazine Award and a shower of fame for the fledgling magazine.

No Cornucopia

Its muckraking has not turned Mother Jones into a financial horn of plenty, but the magazine gets by. It operates under the umbrella of the nonprofit Foundation for National Progress, primed by donations from the well-to-do, and it hews to a tight budget of $2.5 million a year. According to Dowie, the magazine dipped $140,000 in the red last year, but he predicts a $14,000 profit this year.

Mother Jones offers eye-opening covers, spiffy graphics and spirited writing. Detractors complain that the targets of its wrath do not always get the chance to defend themselves.

No more than 5 percent of the magazine's revenues springs from advertising. One big difficulty is that companies are not truly fond of magazines that are likely to carry a scorching cover story ripping their industry to ribbons.

Take the cigarette people. Mother Jones, in a split decision, agreed to accept cigarette ads, and in they came. Then, in its January issue, the magazine ran a four-article package entitled, "Smoking: The Truth No One Else Will Print." Goodbye to $101,000 of ads pledged by cigarette and liquor companies (the latter apparently frightened that a perforated liver might decorate the cover next). Mother Jones editors yawned.

But perhaps the most controversial aspect of Mother Jones is its covers. Take the article on Nestle, in which Mother Jones maintained that mothers given free samples of powdered milk sometimes use contaminated water or insufficient powder in the mixture, causing illness. The cover depicted a woman kneeling before a grave littered with milk bottles. The headline read: "Modern Marketing Killed This Baby." As it happens, the cover was staged, though Mother Jones didn't say so.

Semi-Collective

Mother Jones is run in semi-collective fashion. The 10-member editorial staff elects a five-member editorial board that edits by consensus. The 15 business people vote on a publisher, who serves a one-year term. At first, everyone got the same salary — $700 a month. But that didn't pan out too well, so now the pay spirals from $9,000 to $18,000 a year. No one is allowed to earn more than twice what anyone else does. Contributors are paid a fairly modest $1,000 for a cover piece.

Mother Jones goes on touting leftist solutions at a time when many people argue that the country is swinging to the right. Indeed, when New Times (a prime competitor) recently folded, it blamed its demise largely on readers' lack of interest in investigative reporting. Mother Jones says that everyone else has it all wrong. It maintains that people have not swung right, they have swung into limbo. They are just waiting for causes to get their blood pressure going.

"People are depressed," says an editor. "What Mother Jones does is serve as a way station to ease people through the depression." Once they cheer up, he goes on, people will shift left in a big way, and then, at last, the revolution will come.

Dance

Poetic 'Tristan and Iseult'

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, May 30 (IHT) — After a lapse of two years, during which he served for a spell as director of ballet at the Rome Opera, Andre Prokovsky has this month revived his New London Ballet for a series of touring dates in Britain, again led by his wife, the Russian-born ballerina Galina Samsova. Prokovsky, who hails from Paris, is one of three choreographers who have created ballets for a classical-style repertory designed for a company limited to 12 dancers.

I caught the company at the King's Theater, Southsea (they move this week to Leicester, followed in turn by Coventry, Reading and Ipswich), where a new version of "Tristan and Iseult" by the Scottish Ballet's director, Peter Darrell, impressed me most. Set to an arrangement by John Riley of music from Liszt's tone-poems such as "Tasso" and "Orpheus"), it tells the familiar story with economy of means but a generous poetic imagination.

Except for partaking of the cruel love potion as if it were no more than a casual Coke, Samsova and the Royal Ballet's Peter O'Brien dance the title roles with purity of expressive rapture and with lyrically inventive choreography by Alpo Pakarinen, as the beloved Mark, adds a forceful dramatic focus, but the addition of a cult of the White Hands as another female dancer (Penelope Wright) seems to cloud the nature of Tristan's feelings within so short a time span.

Tchaikovsky Melange

A small orchestra under Leonard Isepedo coped more successfully with Liszt than with a similar melange of Tchaikovsky for the new ballet by Prokovsky himself, "Origsmark." This attempts a guest, in 25 minutes or so, of one of those historical dramas — in this case, among the 17th century European aristocracy — that moves from passion and betrayal to a stage filled with lifeless bodies at the end.

Its emotional content and character reminded me of a Garbo movie of the 1930s, and Samsova is surely one of the few dancers who can legitimately be compared to Garbo in terms or riveting dramatic intensity within a balletic discipline. However, the way that she dances this role is more compelling than what she has to dance, which reflects little choreographic invention and relies heavily on the music to convey color and character.

It was preceded in an all-Tchaikovsky program by "January to June," in which Robert North of the London Contemporary Dance Theater has used six of the 12 piano pieces that Tchaikovsky related to the months of the year as the basis for some surprisingly mild choreographic flirtation between three couples in an unspecified location. Richard Caswell's lighting ingeniously moves this from indoors to outdoors with no change in design, but the meetings and partings of the six dancers lack a strong choreographic focus.

Apart from dancers already mentioned, the New London Ballet has three newcomers from Italy, among whom Lucia Truglia is distinctive in line and style. Otherwise there looked to be less individual merit than the company showed the last time around, reinforcing the view that choreographic novelty, always welcome in classical ballet, needs to be supported by the highest standards of performance, and all the more when excerpts from "The Sleeping Beauty" and "Faust" ballets are included.

Chicago Art in Washington

WASHINGTON (AP) — "Art from Chicago," an exhibition of paintings, works on paper, sculptures and collages, has just opened at the Smithsonian's National Collection of Fine Arts. The exhibition, a recent gift to the gallery from the S.W. and B.M. Koffler Foundation, is intended to show the best contemporary artists from Chicago.

Under the Chador

Yemeni Women Have Come a Long Way From Feudal Past

By Marvine Howe

LAHEJ, Southern Yemen (NYT) — The long line of women in black veils, some with their arms tattooed like fine black lace gloves, sat waiting patiently for the doctor.

"Maybe they wear the traditional chador, but they're still very interested in the family planning program which we started here just one month ago," a nurse said in the Social Development Center on the outskirts of this provincial capital 20 miles northwest of Aden.

The center was set up by the Arab League in 1977 to develop the skills of country women — teaching them sewing, handicrafts and typing. But there are also sections on child care as well as on social consciousness.

Women in Southern Yemen, particularly rural women, have come a long way from their feudal past since this country won its independence from Britain in 1967.

Absolute Authority

The General Union of Yemeni Women has published a study on women's status under the feudal system. According to the study, the prevailing view was that women were "an inferior element and should remain under the committed, absolute authority of men."

Under the feudal system, a female was restricted to the home and moved only from the home of her father to that of her husband. When she went out she had to be accompanied by her father or husband or wear a veil.

Women were never consulted on marriage. Girls of 12 or 13 years of age were considered suitable for marriage. High dowries prevented many young men from getting married and drove some to emigrate to earn enough money to get married. Men had every right to demean women and could threaten divorce, desertion or a second marriage unilaterally. Since the feudal attitude considered women mentally and spiritually inferior, the doors of education were shut to them.

The Marxist leadership of Southern Yemen has encouraged women's rights without directly challenging Islam, which remains the state religion. The 1970 constitution gives women legal rights and the 1974 family law corrects some abuses that had survived.

For example, a woman's consent to marriage is now required by law and bigamy is banned except under certain exceptional circumstances. The minimum marriage age is 16 for girls and 18 for boys. Only a token dowry is permitted. Unilateral divorce by the man is prohibited and husband and wife must share household expenses if they are able.

Pregnancy Leave

This family law is considered revolutionary in most Arab countries. And last year's labor law gave pregnant women a three-month lighter work schedule and at least 80 days of maternity leave.

"The laws are good, but the treatment of women is still not equal in people's attitudes," Noor Baabbad, a spokesman for the Women's Union, said recently. Mrs. Baabbad, who is 26 and has one child, used to work at the national radio network before taking a six-month course in the College for Scientific Socialism and coming to work at the Women's Union.

"The chador is not a problem, just a habit," she said of the black veil still seen widely on the streets of Aden as well as in the countryside. Mrs. Baabbad, who wears slacks to work and keeps her hair in pigtails, said that she often wore the long traditional print cotton dress at home "because it is cool and comfortable." She said that she would put on the chador to go out because the cotton dress is very transparent.

She acknowledged that Yemeni women still had social problems. They go to the beach but do not go swimming in public. And although there is no law against it, it is still considered daring to wear a short-sleeved dress.

Asked why only men frequented the night clubs and danced together for lack of women, the Women's Union official replied: "The state can pass laws, but it cannot help us to go from the home to the cabaret. That takes time."

The greatest advances have been made in education and jobs, she said. Eight years of schooling is now compulsory for both sexes.

Laws on equal pay and equal opportunity are generally observed, she said. There are no women ambassadors because no women have the necessary qualifications, but the position is open to them.

Aida ali-Saeed, the head of the Women's Union, is also on the 11-member Presidential Council and the 51-member Central Committee of the ruling Yemeni Socialist Party and therefore is one of the most powerful persons in the country.

Southern Yemen was perhaps the only Arab country to have a woman judge as early as 1974. Women can be seen here working in the spare parts factory, driving tractors and building roads as well as in traditional women's jobs such as teaching, nursing and secretarial work and, of course, in the fields.

At this point, women hold only administrative posts in the army although they did take up arms beside the men during the struggle for independence.

Mrs. Baabbad emphasized that the women's movement is "not against Islam" but has "a progressive conception" of it. "A quick change may be dangerous and counterproductive," she said, explaining why the union had not forced the issue on the inheritance law which many consider to be unfair to women under Islamic law.

Whatever the limitations, the women here are generally considered freer than in many parts of the Arab world.

Birth Control

Doctors Test a Full-Time Diaphragm

By David Bodanis

PARIS (IHT) — A dentist and a gynecologist have combined forces to produce a "custom cap" diaphragm that can be left in place indefinitely, according to the University of Chicago Reports.

Although 110,000 American women chose diaphragms as their primary birth-control method last year — twice as many as five years before — studies indicate that this was more out of disenchantment with the pill than because of interest in the conventional diaphragm. The custom cap, with which there is no need to plan or anticipate one's sexual activities, should provide a new incentive for diaphragm use.

The custom cap does not produce the inflammations and infections common with intrauterine devices because it is placed on the surface of the cervix and "is not actually inside the body, even though it is surrounded by the body — much like the tongue is," said Dr. Robert Goepp, its co-inventor and the director of the University of Chicago dental clinic.

Two years of research were needed to evolve a technique for making an accurate impression of the cervix, which has a frustrating tendency to move away when it is pushed firmly, Goepp said. The technique is like that used to copy the surface of the eye for contact lenses. An impression can be taken and a custom cap made in a doctor's office in about 30 minutes without the use of anesthetics.

In one test the custom cap was in place for 22 months without irritation, odors or other detectable problems. If further tests to verify its effectiveness as a contraceptive prove as positive, the cap may be marketed in the early 1980s.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A-A-A —								
39½	29¼	ACF	2.24	6.9	6	500	33	32½	32½	— ½
23⅞	15½	AMF	1.24	8.1	7	259	15⅝	d15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
32⅞	13½	AM Intl	.28	2.8	5	323	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	
14⅛	8⅝	APL	1	9.6		15	10½	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
48⅞	33⅞	ARA	1.64	4.5	7	39	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	
31⅞	19¾	ASA	1.40	5.0		302	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅜
14⅞	8½	ATO	.48	4.4	4	109	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
40	29½	AbbtLb	1	3.1	12	236	32⅛	31⅛	31⅞	— ½
23¼	16¼	AcmeC	1.20	6.4	5	7	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
6¼	3⅜	AdmDg	.04	1.0	6	103	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
13	10¼	AdaEx	1.28e	11.		11	11⅛	11½	11½	
8½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	3.8	7	11	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
45⅞	35⅝	AetnaLf	2.70	6.2	4	437	44⅛	43⅛	43¼	— ⅜
30½	28⅞	AetnaLf	wt			11	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
26¾	17⅞	Ahmans	1.20	5.4	4	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
4	2	Aileen				10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	23⅛	AirPrd	.60	2.2	9	41	28	27½	27½	— ⅜
26¾	15¼	AirbFrt	1	4.5	10	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	
15¼	11¼	Akzona	.80	6.6	6	21	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅝	7⅛	AlaP	dpf.87	11.		33	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
95	78	AlaP pf	9	12.		z10	78	78	78	
111	97½	AlaP pf	11	11.		z10	100	100	100	—1
86¼	71¾	AlaP pf	8.28	11.		z100	72½	72½	72½	
17	13½	Alagsco	1.40	10.	7	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	13½	Alaskin	.66	3.8	12	117	17⅞	17½	17½	— ¼
41	23½	Albany	1	2.7	10	9	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
47⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.9	9	23	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
46¾	31	Albrtsn	1.20	3.2	7	62	38	37½	37½	+ ¼
38½	26⅝	AlcanA	2	5.6	4	422	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	— ¼
31⅞	22⅝	AlcoStd	1.40	5.5	5	34	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
9¼	5¼	Alexdr	.40	4.5	7	820	9⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
27	17	AllgCp	1	4.0	7	52	25⅛	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
15	6½	AllegAir			3	266	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.87	8.5		2	22	22	22	— ⅛
19⅞	13¾	AllgLd	1.28	7.0	6	28	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	
37½	30	AllgL pf	3	9.1		3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ¼
23⅞	21	AllgL pr	2.19	9.8		17	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
19	15¼	AllgPw	1.72	10.	7	365	17¼	17	17⅛	
16	14¼	AllenGp s	1	6.4	7	90	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ¼
35	20⅞	Allergan	.60	2.1	11	3	28⅛	28½	28½	+ ¼
42⅞	27⅝	AlldCh	2	6.5	7	391	31⅞	30¾	30⅞	— ⅜
14⅛	9⅞	AlldMnt	.80	6.7	7	41	12½	12	12	— ½
16⅝	10⅛	AlldPd	.60	3.9	18	26	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
28	20⅞	AlldStr	1.50	6.6	5	46	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
38⅞	27¾	AllisCh	1.80	5.8	5	56	31¾	31	31	— ½
16⅞	11⅛	AllrAu	.40b	4.1	8	59	14½	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
56⅞	40½	Alcoa	2.40	4.6	5	382	53¼	52¼	52¼	—1
21	13⅛	AmlSug	1	6.0	16	7	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
55½	32⅞	Amax	2.70	5.1	9	127	52⅞	52¼	52⅞	+ ½
51⅝	38¾	Amax pf	3	6.3		2	48	48	48	— ½
24⅞	14	Amcord	1.40	6.2	7	54	22⅞	22½	22⅝	— ¼
25¾	16¼	Amrce	1.32	5.8	6	4	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
40⅞	23¼	AHess	1.40	3.6	7	2721	39¼	38⅛	38⅝	—1⅜
89	56	AHes pf	3.50	4.1		110	86½	84	85½	—3½
19¾	10¼	AmAir	.40	3.6	3	648	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
9¼	4	AmAir	wt			190	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	19⅛	AAir pf	2.18	11.		24	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
20⅝	12¾	ABakr	1.20b	7.7	7	15	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
60¼	45½	ABrnds	4.50	7.9	7	155	57¼	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅜
32⅞	30⅝	ABrd pf	2.75	8.6		24	32	32	32	
32	28⅞	ABrd pf	2.67	8.7		65	30⅞	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
43¼	32⅞	ABdcst	1.20	3.3	7	257	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	— ½
20½	13½	ABldM	.70	5.2	7	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
43⅞	34½	AmCan	2.80	7.3	6	66	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
22¼	19¾	ACan pf	1.75	8.6		4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
5½	2⅛	ACentry				24	4¼	4½	4½	— ¼
32⅞	23¼	ACyan	1.60	6.0	8	339	26½	26¼	26½	
14½	8⅝	AmDistl				17	12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
36	22⅛	ADT	1.08	4.7	8	304	23⅛	23	23	— ¼
13¾	8⅝	ADualVt	.84a	8.1		18	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
15	14¼	ADul pf	.84a	5.6		5	15	15	15	
24½	19⅝	AEIPw	2.18	11.	9	373	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	27¾	AmExp	1.80	5.5	7	795	33⅝	33	33	— ⅜
17⅛	8¾	AFamil	.60	5.2	5	88	11¼	11½	11½	— ¼
23⅝	19	AGIBd	1.96a	9.3		24	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
19	15½	AGnCv	1.95a	11.		9	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
29½	22⅝	AGnIns	1	3.5	4	108	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
36⅜	29	AGln pf	1.80	5.0		27	36⅛	36	36	
29	23	AGln pf	.90	3.1		65	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	
13⅛	9⅞	AHerifLf	.48	3.8	8	8	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	12	AmHoist	1	6.7	5	110	15½	15	15	— ½
32⅜	24⅝	AHome	1.50	5.9	11	890	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ¼
32¾	23⅝	AmHosp	.80	2.9	11	1214	27¾	27	27¼	+ ¼
13⅛	6⅞	AmInvst	.30a	2.7	10	19	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
35⅝	18	AMI	.80	3.0	9	175	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅛
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs			3	1160	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
47	36	ANatR	3.20	8.4	7	115	38⅜	37⅞	38	
28½	23⅝	ASLFI	n.60a	2.4	5	7	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
16¼	10¼	AShip	.80a	5.7	10	102	14¼	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
53⅞	39	AStand	3	6.5	6	49	47⅛	46½	46½	— ⅛
9⅝	6	ASterll	.32	4.8	8	45	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
54⅜	29½	AmStrs	2.24	4.0	8	79	56⅛	55⅜	55⅝	— ¼
64⅜	57¼	ATT	5	8.7	7	1228	57⅞	57½	57½	
67⅝	60⅞	ATT pf	4	6.5		16	61⅜	61⅝	61⅝	
49⅛	43⅞	ATT pf	3.64	7.9		116	46⅛	45⅞	46	+ ⅛
50⅜	44⅞	ATT pf	3.74	8.0		102	47	47	47	— ⅛
12⅞	10¼	AWatWk	.88	7.3	5	5	12	12	12	
23¼	15½	Ameron	1	5.0	6	60	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
16½	9½	AmesD	.40b	3.4	5	13	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
37¾	27¼	Ametek	1.80	5.6	8	17	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ¼
20⅞	15⅝	Amfac	1.20	6.1	6	33	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
40	29½	AMPInc	.76	2.3	12	620	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
16½	12	Ampco	.60	4.1	7	8	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ¼
19⅞	10⅝	Ampex			10	116	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
6	2⅝	AmrepCp			16	53	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
23½	14⅞	Amstar	1.35	7.4	11	241	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅝
45	29¼	Amsted	2	5.3	7	88	38½	38	38	— ⅜
19¼	14¾	Analog	s		15	130	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	17⅛	AnchrH	s1.20	7.0	4	65	17⅛	d17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
26	18⅞	AndClay	1	5.3	6	18	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30	4.9	6	84	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	8½	Anixter	.40	2.9	8	155	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
21⅞	18⅞	Apache	s.40	1.8	10	220	u22⅞	21⅞	22⅛	+1¼
22½	7⅜	ApldDig			7	118	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
11	5⅞	ApplMg			10	95	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅜
26¾	17½	ArcataC	1.12	4.8	6	101	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
29½	25	Arcata pf	2.16	7.6		2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
21⅞	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	1.1	10	493	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
11¾	6	ArctEnt	.10e	1.2	6	17	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
21⅞	18¼	ArizPS	1.88	10.	6	138	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
114	104½	ArlPpl	10.70	10.		z100	107	107	107	
18½	9¼	ArkBst	.60b	6.1	6	16	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
39	28⅞	ArkLGs	2.20	5.9	9	17	37½	37	37	— ⅜
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRty				76	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	17	Armco	1.36	6.8	4	202	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ¼
30½	25⅜	Arm pf	2.10	7.9		12	27	26⅝	26¾	— ⅛
21⅛	14⅞	ArmCk	1.10	6.6	7	238	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
32	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20	6.5	4	3	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
24	15⅝	AroCorp	1	5.1	7	13	19½	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
15⅞	7⅝	ArrowE	.20r	1.5	5	12	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ¼
22⅝	12	Arvin	1	7.1	4	75	14⅛	14	14	
36⅝	22¼	Arvin pf	2	8.3		33	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
20⅞	13⅝	Asarco	.80	4.4	5	808	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
45½	31	AshlOil s	2	4.7	7	313	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	— ½
22½	15⅝	AsdDG	1.50	8.5	7	115	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
22⅛	15½	Athlone	1.20	6.0	5	22	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
23⅞	17⅛	AtCyEl	1.74	9.4	8	39	18⅞	18½	18½	— ¼
80	61	AtlCE pf	5.87	9.8		2	65½	65½	65½	—1⅛
66½	47⅞	AtlRich	2.80	4.3	9	1839	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅜
79	57	AtlRc pf	2.80	3.6		9	78	77⅝	77⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	9½	AtlasCp				42	13	12½	12½	— ⅜
36⅝	27¼	AutoDta	.64	2.0	15	221	32½	32⅝	32½	+ ⅛
35	18½	AvcoCp	1.20	5.6	3	410	21⅞	21	21¼	— ⅜
87⅝	49	Avco pf	4.20	7.2		3	58⅝	58	58	— ⅝
19½	12¾	Avery	.52	3.2	8	13	16⅜	16	16⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	13¼	Avnet	.80	4.4	6	47	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
63	45⅝	Avon	2.80	6.1	11	903	46½	45⅝	46	— ¼
		— B-B-B —								
3	1⅛	BT Mts				75	2⅝	2⅝	2½	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Bache	.40a	4.8	4	80	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
42⅜	25½	Bakrint	.60	1.5	14	95	41⅜	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅜
27⅜	17⅛	BaldwU	1.20	4.5	7	34	27	26⅞	26⅞	
38⅝	28⅝	BallCp	1.20	5.5	5	5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
79⅝	29¼	BallyMf	.18	.1	28	1153	78⅜	75⅞	76	—2¼
40	31⅛	BallyMf	wt			268	39⅝	38	38½	— ½
27⅞	21½	BaltGE	2.44	10.	7	88	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
52⅞	46	Balt pfB	4.50	9.8		z170	46⅛	46	46	— ¼
26¼	18¼	BanCal	.92	4.7	5	8	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
16⅝	11⅛	Bandag	.60	4.1	8	25	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
31⅛	17⅛	BangPnt	.60	2.4	5	24	25⅛	25	25¼	+ ⅛
31½	17⅝	BanP pf	1.25	4.9		3	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
38	30⅞	BnkNY	2.44a	7.7	5	27	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅛	BkofVa	1.04	7.5	5	35	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	22	BnkAm	1.32	5.2	7	375	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
39¼	32⅝	BankTr	3	7.8	6	323	38½	38	38¼	— ¼
29¼	25⅝	BkTr pf	2.50	9.2		27	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	8¼	Bonner	.32	1.8	9	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
36½	21¼	Barber	1.60	4.6	8	152	35¼	34½	35	— ½
18⅞	10¼	BardCR	.32	2.7	16	92	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
28	20⅝	BarnsGp	1.20	4.8	6	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅝	BarryW	s.44	2.6	10	165	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
65⅝	50	BatesMf	.80	1.3	33	30	62⅞	62⅛	62¼	— ⅜
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.72	4.4	7	130	40	39½	39½	— ½
49⅞	33⅝	BaxtTrv	.50	1.2	14	132	40⅝	40	40⅛	— ½
6¼	2⅝	BayColP			70	119	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	18⅛	BaySfG	1.96	10.	6	6	19	18⅞	19	
33⅞	25	Bearing	.80	2.5	10	57	32½	32	32	— ½
28¼	20⅛	BeatFd	1.20	5.7	8	394	21¼	21	21⅛	
58½	43⅝	BeatF pf	3.38	7.6		38	44⅜	44¼	44¼	— ¼
25⅞	20	Beckm	.28	1.2	15	268	23⅞	23	23	— ⅜
39⅜	30⅝	BectnD	.84	2.5	12	73	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	
31½	20	Beech	.92	4.0	7	195	23¼	22⅝	23	— ⅜
8⅝	2⅝	Beker			11	103	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
31¾	24⅝	BelcoP	s.80	2.7	7	50	30⅛	29½	29½	— ⅜
26½	19¼	Belden	1.60	6.8	5	12	23⅝	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
9	6¼	BeldnH	.36b	5.2	6	17	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
23½	14⅞	BellHow	.96	5.6	9	65	17⅛	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
9½	5½	Bellind	.12a	1.7	4	37	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	18⅝	BellCd	g s1.52			34	19⅝	19½	19½	
24⅝	19½	Bemis	1.40	6.3	5	47	23⅛	22¼	22¼	— ¾
43⅛	33½	Bendix	2.56	6.6	6	82	39	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	20½	BenfCp	2	8.3	6	64	24½	24	24	— ⅛
52	43	Benef pf	4.50	10.		z60	44½	44	44½	+ ¼
27½	23½	Benef pf	2.50	9.6		z100	26	26	26	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	BengtB			9	30	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	BerkeyP			10	35	5⅝	5¼	5½	— ⅛
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.7	7	71	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	
27⅞	19½	BethStl	1.40	6.5	3	459	21⅞	21½	21½	
40⅝	29¾	BigThr	.80	2.1	13	48	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
21	14½	Binney	.80	4.7	9	24	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
33⅜	17⅛	BlsFSL	1	3.3	7	40	32	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
23⅞	15⅛	BlackDr	.68	3.1	11	1419	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
32	18⅝	BlairJn	1.28	4.8	6	50	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
19¼	13¼	BlissL	1.10	6.2	7	44	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
26	19⅞	BlckHR	1.36	6.3		110	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
27½	18¼	BlueB	1.60	6.3	6	62	25¼	25¼	25¼	
10	5	Bluebrd	.28	3.1	6	39	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
7⅝	4⅛	BobbieBr			4	33	4½	4⅛	4⅝	
45⅞	37¼	Boeing s	1	2.6	6	1317	39¼	38⅛	38⅛	— ¾
35⅝	23½	BoiseC	1.50	4.6	6	480	34	32½	32⅝	—1⅜
31⅝	24⅝	Borden	1.82	6.9	6	368	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
34⅝	26	BorgW	2	6.9	5	83	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Bormns	.10a	1.8	4	51	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
25⅞	20⅝	BosEd	2.44	11.	6	20	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
93	78	BosE pf	8.88	11.		z240	80½	79½	80	—1
12	10	BosE pr	1.17	11.		14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
15	12⅝	BosE pr	1.46	11.		7	13⅛	13	13⅛	
18⅝	9¾	Braniff	.44	3.8	5	220	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
33½	20⅛	BrauaC	.80	2.4	11	684	33⅜	32⅛	32⅝	— ⅛
31¼	25	BrigSt	1.20a	4.5	8	127	26½	26⅜	26½	
40⅝	30⅝	BristM	1.44	4.4	11	654	33⅛	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
46½	35½	BristM pf	2	5.4		18	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ¼
25½	15⅛	BritPet	.34e	1.5	10	95	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
19½	15⅝	BrkwGl	1.08	6.6	8	131	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	18⅜	BkyUG	2.82	9.8	7	10	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	24⅝	BkUG pf	2.47	9.6		2	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
23¼	14⅞	BwnShp	.80b	4.4	5	8	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
19¼	7¼	Brown	.38	2.0	5	18	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ½
30	23⅛	BwnGp	1.80	7.2	5	20	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
16	11	BwnFer	.60	5.0	8	323	12	11⅞	12	
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.80	5.8	5	210	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
34¼	27¾	Brnsk pf	2.40	8.6		15	28½	28	28	— ⅜
36	20	BrushW	1.80	5.0	6	72	u37	35⅞	36¼	+ ¼
21⅞	15¼	BucyEr	.88	4.7	7	558	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
33⅛	22	BuffFo	1.80	5.9	6	33	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅞
13⅞	10	Bundy	1	8.2	5	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
21	17⅝	BunkrH	1.90	6.0		28	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	— ¼
29⅝	9½	BunkR	.84	3.0	8	418	28⅞	27⅝	27⅞	—1¼
29¾	18	BakR pf	1.50	5.2		25	28⅞	28	28⅞	— ½
22⅝	16⅝	Burtind	1.40	8.4	6	127	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
50½	35	BurlNo	1.80	3.7	5	665	49⅜	48¼	49	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅝	BrlNo pf	.55	8.0		14	7	6⅞	6⅞	
49	36	BrlNo pf	2.85	6.1		41	47½	46⅝	46⅝	—1⅛
26½	17½	Burndy	.88	3.7	9	10	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
7⅛	2⅝	BrnsRL	.28	6.4		164	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
88	64⅝	Burrgh	2	2.9	11	405	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝	—1⅛
19⅞	14	Butlerin	s.80	4.3	7	23	18⅞	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
15½	6⅞	Buttes			62	43	11⅛	10½	10½	— ½
		— C-C-C —								
64⅜	44⅛	CBS	2.60	5.8	7	263	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	4⅝	CCI			4	61	7⅞	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
25½	10	CI Rty	.20e	.8		95	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	
36⅞	29	CIT	2.40	6.9	7	350	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	— ¼
15½	8⅝	CLC	.24	2.3	12	16	10½	10¼	10½	
14½	7⅞	CNA Fn			3	487	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
18⅝	13¼	CNA pf	1.10	6.7		137	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
12½	9⅞	CNAI	1.08a	10.		8	10½	10⅜	10½	
55	46⅛	CPC	3	6.1	8	51	49⅝	48⅞	49⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14¼	CP Nat	1.64	11.	14	7	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
21¾	14⅞	CTS	.80	4.4	7	121	18⅛	17⅞	18	
39⅜	24⅝	CabotC	1.40	3.9	6	40	36⅞	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
13⅞	7⅜	Cadence			5	31	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
79¼	14	Caesars			47	1951	73⅞	68⅞	72	+3
23⅞	18⅝	Caesars	wt			1632	u24⅝	22¼	24	+ ⅞
20½	13	Calfin	.50b	2.6	14	123	20	19	19⅛	— ⅞
5	2⅝	CamerB			9	244	5	4⅞	4⅞	
40½	25¼	CmpRL	g 1			92	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	18½	CmpRL	wt			22	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
38	31⅞	CamSp	1.76	5.2	9	103	34¼	34	34	
28⅞	23	CompT	1.08	4.5	9	51	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	16	CdPac	g1.10e			919	u27¾	27⅛	27¼	
16⅛	9	CanalR	.64	4.5	9	8	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	
24⅜	18⅛	CanMill	n 1.16	5.1	8	34	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
47⅜	36⅝	CapCits	.20	.5	18	24	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ¼
26½	18⅞	CapHold	.92	4.2	8	144	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3¼	Caring	g.07e			7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20	18⅝	Carlisle	s.80	4.2	6	14	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
12	5⅝	CaroFrg	.40	6.8	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
23⅞	18¼	CarPw	1.96	9.9	6	72	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	24⅜	CarP pf	2.67	10.		14	26⅛	25½	25½	— ¼
31	22⅞	CarTec	1.60	5.9	6	236	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
28⅛	17	CarrCp	1	3.8	7	328	26	25⅞	26	
50⅜	31	Carr pf	1.86	4.0		4	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	+ ¼
13	10⅝	CarrGn	.98e	9.8		11	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
24	13⅞	CarsPir	1.10	6.6	5	127	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅞	CartHw	1.10	6.7	6	106	16½	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
34¼	24⅛	CartHw pf	2	7.1		3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
10	6⅝	CartWal	.40	5.5	9	27	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
9¼	6⅝	CascNG	.71r	8.4	8	15	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
23½	14⅜	CastlCk	.80b	5.1	8	85	16	15⅝	15⅝	
65	57⅞	CatrpT	2.10	3.8	8	1072	56	54⅝	54⅝	—1⅛
15⅛	10⅞	CecoCp	.60	5.8	4	13	12	12	12	
48¼	38½	Celanse	3	7.5	5	77	41½	40	40	—1⅛
50½	44⅛	Celan pf	4.50	10.		3	44½	44½	44½	— ⅛
8⅛	3	Cenco			6	56	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	14¼	Centex	.25	1.1	10	604	24	22½	23	—1
17⅝	14⅛	CenSoW	1.42	9.2	7	363	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
22	18	CenHud	1.96	11.	6	5	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
17½	15⅛	CenIlLt	1.70	10.	8	8	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
29⅞	26	CnILt pf	2.87	11.		z150	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
28¼	25	CnILt pf	2.62	10.		z100	25½	25½	25½	
14⅞	12¼	CenIIPS	1.36	10.	6	95	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
31¾	18	CenLaE	1.68	5.6	9	129	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	—1
16⅛	13⅛	CeMPw	1.52	11.	6	78	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	CenSoya	.76	5.8	6	56	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ¼
27⅝	23	CenTel	1.84	7.2	8	88	25⅞	25½	25½	+ ⅛
46½	19⅝	CentrDat	1b	2.3	16	348	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
8⅞	6⅝	CntryTel	.58	7.3	6	6	8	8		
24⅝	15¼	Crt-teed	.90	5.6	7	39	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
22	15⅝	CessAir	.80	5.2	6	548	15⅛	d15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
26¼	18⅝	Chmpln	1.24	5.0	6	418	25¼	24⅜	24⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	19¼	Chml pf	1.20	4.8		5	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	9	ChamSp	.80	7.4	7	370	11⅛	10½	10⅞	— ¼
19⅝	4	ChartCo	.32	1.8	13	2598	18⅛	17⅝	17½	
13⅝	1	ChartCo	wt			1204	u14⅛	13¼	13½	
35½	28⅞	ChrtNY	2.44	7.7	5	87	32	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	ChasFd	.74e	7.7		921	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	28⅞	ChasM	2.40	6.7	6	507	36⅛	35⅛	35⅝	— ⅜
81	72	ChasM	pfB			6	76	75	76	+2
92⅛	81	ChasM	pfC			1	83	83	83	+ ½
14¾	8¼	Chelsea	.60b	5.2	4	28	11⅝	11¼	11½	
44⅝	36	ChmNY	3.16	8.3	5	48	38⅞	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
24¼	20⅝	ChNY pf	1.87	8.8		131	21⅞	21¼	21⅛	+ ⅛
51⅜	26⅝	ChesVa	1.50	3.4	13	27	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	
27⅛	20½	ChesPn	1.08	5.0	10	449	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
33¼	24⅞	Chessie	2.32	8.1	4	57	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	
59	45½	ChiBrl	2a	4.1	10	195	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	5⅛	ChiMlw			16	154	17⅛	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
52½	18¼	ChiMlw	pf			12	38⅝	38	38	— ⅜
34⅞	23¼	ChiPneT	2	7.4	7	31	27¼	27	27⅛	
7⅞	3⅝	ChkFull				48	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅝	ChrisCft			8	37	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
32	20	ChCft pf	1.40	4.5		1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ¼
9	4¼	Christn	.40e	5.3	5	53	7½	7⅛	7½	
24⅜	14⅝	Chroma	1.10	6.5	5	60	17½	17	17	— ⅜
13	8¼	Chrysler	.40	4.7		920	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
5¼	3	Chrys	wt			86	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
23¼	19⅝	Chrys pf	2.75	14.		216	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	— ⅛
31	20⅝	ChurCh	.60	2.6	10	781	24⅞	22⅞	23¼	—1⅛
31¼	26½	CinBell	2.32	7.9	5	6	29½	29¼	29¼	
23⅝	18	CinGE	1.96	10.	7	100	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
46½	40	CinG pf	4	10.		z200	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
107⅞	94	CinG pf	9.30	9.5		z570	97½	97½	97½	+1
108⅝	98½	CinG pf	9.52	9.4		z5950	102	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅜
38½	26⅛	CinMil	1.30	3.5	8	18	37⅞	37½	37½	— ⅜
29½	22⅞	Citicrp	1.30	5.5	6	1145	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
68	46⅝	CitiesSv	3.20	5.2	12	568	62	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1	CitzSouRt				935	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	12½	CityInv	1.20	8.1	3	216	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	— ⅜
2⅝	⅞	CityInv	wt			7	1⅛	1½	1⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	21	CityIn pf	2	8.6		20	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
40¼	31⅝	ClarkE	2	5.4	6	39	38	37¼	37¼	— ⅛

(Continued on Page 10)

First Quarter Report:

Increased energy production leads way to 14% increase in earnings.

Tenneco's growth in energy production provided the major impetus for record results in the first quarter of 1979. The Company recorded increases of 14 percent in net income, 10 percent in fully diluted earnings per share and 21 percent in operating revenues compared with the first quarter of last year.

Crude oil and condensate production rose 10 percent while natural gas production was 11 percent higher than in the comparable period of 1978.

This increase is the result of a growing investment in exploration and production. Over the last five years Tenneco's investment in energy has exceeded by $700 million its total net income after payment of dividends. And the Company continues its aggressiveness, winning the most sought-after tracts in four of the five latest offshore oil and natural gas lease sales.

Investor Information

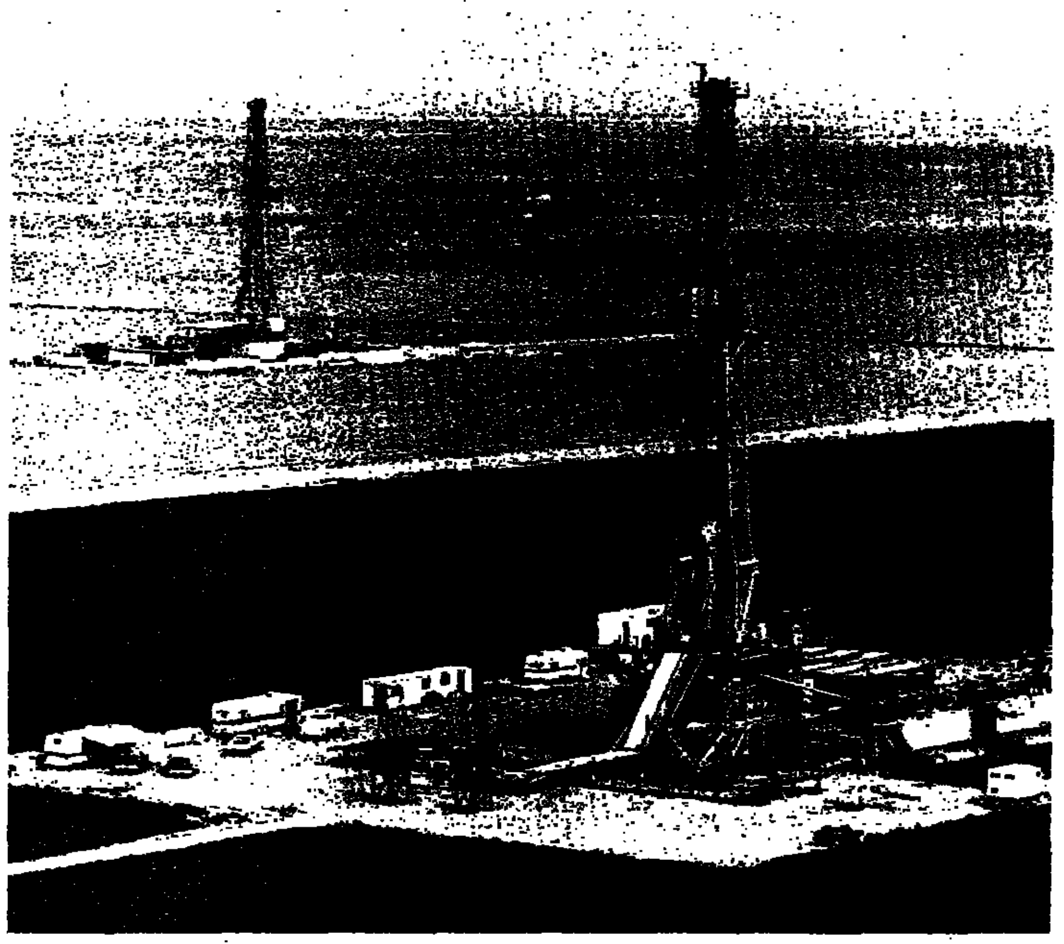
Common Stock: Traded on major U.S. and international exchanges
Price as of March 30, 1979: $32
Price/earnings ratio: 7:1
High/low price range:
First quarter, 1979—$32⅜ high; $29 low
Latest twelve months—$34½ high; $29 low
Current annual dividend rate: $2.20 per share
Current yield (3/30/79): 6.9%

In the first three months of 1979, the Company invested $116 million in its oil business, an increase over last year of 29 percent. Of this total, $79 million went for exploration and production in the United States alone, up 66 percent from last year. Among the major factors in this increase were the initiation of drilling in the Baltimore Canyon off the New Jersey coast, a 30 percent increase in rig activity in the Gulf of Mexico, developmental work in the Williston Basin in North Dakota and extension of activities in the Yowlumne Field in California.

This trend of increased investment will continue; the Company projects energy expenditures of more than $800 million for 1979, up from $695 million last year.

Although energy makes up two-thirds of our business, Tenneco continues to supply other basic needs like food, automotive components, chemicals, ships, packaging, and farm and construction machinery, and insurance. That's Tenneco today: growing in energy...and more.

For more information about Tenneco, write Tenneco Inc Section U-4 PO Box 2511 Houston TX 77001



Two of five development wells currently being drilled by Tenneco in the Yowlumne Field in California. Oil production from the field last year increased 41% and natural gas production almost doubled. Since the field's discovery in 1974, 52 wells have been drilled, 50 of them productive.

Financial Highlights — First Quarter

(Millions Except Per Share Amounts)	1979	1978	Percent Change
Operating revenues	$2,466	$2,037	+21
Net income	125	110	+14
Earnings per share of common stock—			
Average shares outstanding	1.19	1.10	+ 8
Fully diluted	1.14	1.04	+10
Dividends per share of common stock	.55	.50	+10
Average number of shares outstanding	98	95	+ 3
Capital expenditures	186	162	+15

TENNECO OIL · TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION · J I CASE · TENNECO AUTOMOTIVE · TENNECO CHEMICALS · NEWPORT NEWS SHIPBUILDING · PACKAGING CORP OF AMERICA · TENNECO WEST · ALBRIGHT & WILSON LTD

Tenneco

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices May 29, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
13992	Abitibl	$18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
10880	Agnico E	$8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
3625	Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	
90245	Alta Gas A	$23	22¼	22¼	
100	Algo Cent	$24	24	24	
8325	Am Bonza	$19	18½	18⅝	— ¼
1400	Andres W A	$14½	14	14	
1000	Argus C pr	$15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
650	Asbestos	$44½	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
2538	Atco A	$21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
9960	BP Can	$25⅝	24⅞	25½	+ ⅜
15380	Bank N S	$22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ¼
50	Baton B	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
1000	Beth Cop A	$18	18	18	
5935	Bralor Res	$13	13	13	
950	Bramalea	$19⅝	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
2525	Brenda M	$16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
3150	BCFP	$21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
1033	BC Phone	$18¼	18⅛	18¼	
11332	Brunswk	$7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
625	CAE A	$27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
25200	Cad Frv	$17¼	17	17	
2339	Cal Pow A	$45¾	45½	45¾	+ ½
18185	Camflo	$14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
23843	C Nor West	$11¼	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
2775	C Packrs	$28½	28	28	— ½
5670	Can Perm	$19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅜
500	Can Trust A	$26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
600	C Tung	$26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
1705	CCablesy A	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
940	Cdn Cel	$9	9	9	
50	CGE	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅜
14314	CI Bk Com	$26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
3986	Cdn Tire A	$31	30⅝	30¾	— ⅛
2545	C Utlles	$19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
2850	Candel Oil	$41	39¼	41	+2¼
6428	Cassiar	$11⅛	11½	11½	
3050	Celanese	$5½	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
45	C Holiday I	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1700	Con Distrb	$10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
22958	Cons Gas	$22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
10500	Con Fardy	350	350	350	+ 5
2600	Conwest	$6	6	6	
124200	Coseka R	$9⅛	8¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
3900	Craigmt	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1400	Crush Intl	$14½	14¼	14½	
25450	Cyprus	$15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ⅜
37450	Daon Dev	$13¼	12	13	+ 1
1400	Daon A	$7¼	7	7⅛	
12486	Denison	$22	21⅞	22	
21360	Dicknsn	$7¾	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
1090	D Bridge	$34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
13720	Dofasco A	$35¼	34½	34½	— ⅜
950	Dom Store	$18⅞	18⅝	18½	
4564	Du Pont	$21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
9950	Dylex L A	$15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
1100	East Mal	195	190	190	—10
830	Electhom A	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
1700	Emco	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
8175	Falcon C	$7	6⅞	7	
4700	Fibrg Nik A	$61½	59⅝	59⅞	—1⅜
3125	Fed Ind A	$7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
2711	Francana	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
1000	Fraser A	$15¼	15	15¼	+ ½
200	Fruehauf	$10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ¼
1250	G M Res	465	460	460	— 5
500	G Distrb w	250	250	250	— 1
2700	Gibraltar	$8	7¾	8	
3900	Granduc	131	125	125	—10
398	Gt Oil Sds	$16	15⅝	16	
2620	GL Forest	$42	41¼	42	+ ⅜
808	H Group A	395	395	395	—10
2750	Hard Crp A	345	330	330	—15
9285	Harlequin	$14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ¼
2540	Hawker A	$11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
197	Hayes D	$12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
36717	H Bay Co	$27⅞	27⅜	27¾	+ ½
9425	IAC	$17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
1608	Indal	$15½	15¼	15⅜	
41	Indusmin	$20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
500	Inglis	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
2265	Inland Gas	$13½	13	13⅝	— ⅛
260	Inf Mogul	$6⅝	6	6⅝	— ⅛
34673	Infer Pipe	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ¼
6666	Ivaco A	$16½	16	16⅝	+ ⅜
5118	Jannock	$25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅜
45125	Kaiser Re	$22	21	21	— ½
12000	Kam Kotia	445	430	448	
150	Kelsey H	$25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
2540	Kerr A A	$9⅝	9	9¼	— ⅛
9208	Labatt A	$20⅞	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
900	Lab Min	$40	39½	40	— ½
3500	Locana	$5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
100	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3422	LL Lac	345	340	345	+ 5
40	Lob Co A	415	415	415	—10
864	Lob Co B	420	415	415	
365	Loeb M	$11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
60650	MICC	$12⅞	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
14240	MB Ltd	$23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
2492	Molson A	$25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
18585	Moore	$38⅝	38	38⅛	— ⅛
16451	Murphy	$18⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
1164	Nat Trust	$22⅝	22½	22½	
22566	Noranda A	$41⅝	41	41⅜	+ ⅜
93569	Norcen	$21½	20⅞	21	— ⅛
150	NTacm B w	$23	23	23	+ ½
800	Nowsco W	$30	30	30	
9785	Oakwood P	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ¼
21400	Ocelot B	$14⅝	14⅝	14¼	— ⅛
15800	Oshawa A	$8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
21796	Page Pet	$15⅝	15	15	+ ¼
21085	Pamour A	$6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
1475	PanCan P	$51	50½	50½	— ½
10	Patino N V	$24	24	24	
11619	Pembina	$9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
2509	Petrofina	$31⅞	31	31	— ⅜
130925	Peyto Oils	$12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ¼
8440	Pine Point	$38⅞	37	38	+ 1
19650	Place G	285	281	281	+ 2
1734	Placer	$28	27⅞	27¾	— ¼
4400	Ram	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
2314	Redpath	$14¼	14	14⅛	
2000	Rd Stenhs A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
6650	Reichhold	$13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
23250	Revnu Prp	180	175	177	— 3
1255	Roman	$28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
850	Rothman	$22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
16400	Sceptre	$7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
700	Scotts A	$12½	12½	12½	
38284	Shell Can	$21¼	20⅞	20⅞	
17403	Sherritt	$10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
208	Sigma	$26½	26	26	— ½
3948	Simpsons	278	265	270	
5646	Simpsn S A	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
3775	Slater Stl	$19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
1500	Southm	$27	26½	27	+1⅛
100	St Brodcst	$12	12	12	
22952	Stelco A	$30½	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
700	Steep R	395	395	395	
12250	Sulpetro B	$11⅜	11½	11⅜	
1830	Teck Cor A	$13⅛	13	13	
5244	Teck Cor B	$12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
700	Teledyne	$12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
10223	Tex Can	$68	65⅛	67	+1⅛
1200	Thom N A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
18017	Tor Dm Bk	$22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
1175	Torstar B	$19	19	19	— ⅛
5302	Traders A	$17⅝	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
11470	Trns Mt A	$12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
68561	TrCan PL	$22¼	21½	22⅛	+ ⅛
22270	Turbo Cl B	$12⅛	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
19311	UGas A	$10⅞	10⅝	10¾	
19242	Union Oil	$24½	24	24¼	+ ⅛
2850	U Keno	$15¼	14½	14½	— ⅛
7350	U Siscoe	$10½	10	10	— ⅛
12490	Versll Cor	$17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
1800	Vestgron	$14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
10	Voyager P	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
900	Weldwod	$20⅛	20	20	
3800	West Mine	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
925	Weston	$26¾	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
645	Woodwd A	$22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
6200	Yk Bear	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	

Total sales 5,269,689 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices May 29, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg
7587	Bnk Mont	$23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
1450	Can Cmt	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
190	Cdn Ind	$22¼	22¼	22¼	
11787	Con Bath	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
2461	Dom TxtA	$13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
6240	FCA Int	335	325	335	+15
500	Imasco	$41⅞	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
100	MntTrst	$22	22	22	
475	Power Cp	$26	26	26	
800	RollandA	$9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
300	RollandB	$8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
3086	Royal Bk	$40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	+ ⅛
2577	RoyTrstco	$17¼	17	17	
2100	Utd Asbest	300	290	290	

Total sales 568,007 shares.

Canadian Indexes

May 30, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	255.34	255.60
Toronto	1,515.60	1,518.50

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

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Page 9 Thursday, May 31, 1979

Reserve Rule Rejected As Euromart Control

By Carl Gewirtz

LONDON, May 30 (IHT) — The long-simmering discussion of how to control the massive increase in international bank lending will not be resolved through the imposition of reserve requirements on Eurocurrency deposits, a European monetary official said in an interview here today.

Nonetheless, the European official, who was among the invited guests at a conference of the Association of International Bond Dealers, said "there is a common understanding" among the central bank governors of the leading industrialized nations that "there is a problem" and that regulation of the Euromarket is needed.

U.S. officials have been promulgating the use of reserve requirements — one of the tools they use in limiting the credit-creating potential of the domestic banking system — to put a lid on the growth of Euromarket operations.

However, this view is widely challenged by other central bankers and commercial bankers. They say such controls would only drive the international bank operations out of those countries imposing controls on the so-called offshore areas.

While the relatively easy availability of credit through the Euromarket is not the only element fueling inflation, the European official, who declined to be identified, said "it surely is one of the elements" which under control, would simplify controlling the expansion of international liquidity.

"Why should we restrict the growth of credit expansion at home and not abroad," he asked. "It's just not logical," he added, "unless we give up trying to control inflation."

He said that central bankers are now determined to "catch up" in supervision over international bank operations. It is also agreed that the only way this can be done, he said, is through obliging banks to report to bank regulators in the parent country their consolidate lending data.

"All participants" at regular meetings of the Bank for International Settlements, basically a central bankers' central bank, "are going to apply this approach," he said, adding that it not only will give officials access to data on countries' debts, but also "opens possibilities to take the international market in hand."

The central bankers, however, are far from agreement on other controls, he said. One option favored by Continental authorities, he said, is to set annual limits on how much worldwide credit banks can create, a tool those authorities already used in their domestic markets. But one problem with this is that U.S. authorities would probably have to seek enabling legislation from the Congress to impose such restrictions.

The threat of official control was touched upon by most of the speakers at today's conference.

Miller Supports Bill

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP-DJ) — Federal Reserve Chairman William Miller today endorsed congressional proposals that would give the U.S. central bank additional authority for setting reserve requirements on deposits held by U.S. bank affiliates abroad.

In a letter to Rep. Jim Leach, R-Iowa, Mr. Miller said that "your bill would be helpful in extending a portion of the board's present Eurocurrency reserve-setting authority to nonmember banks." He said he and other Fed members believe "it's urgent. . . for the Congress. . . to authorize the Federal Reserve to set reserves internationally."

Gold Eases To $270; Dollar Off

LONDON, March 30 (AP-DJ) — Gold continued its gradual decline late today from recent highs, losing $2.50 an ounce, while late dollar selling on foreign exchange markets eroded the U.S. currency.

Gold was quoted at $270.25-270.75, bid-asked, down from $271.125 at the opening and $273.00 late yesterday. Continuing profit-taking was cited as the market made a further technical adjustment that was prompted by the swiftness and extent of the recent upsurge.

There seemed to be some hope early today of a rally when the morning fixing firmed from the opening at $272.60. But after the New York market opened, apparently with little enthusiasm for such a development, London's afternoon fixing price fell sharply to $270.25.

Swiss Moves

The dollar selling occurred just before the Swiss central bank announced a further lowering of barriers against capital inflows, but dealers said that the switch by operators to European currencies probably was for another reason. Some long dollar positions had been closed ahead of the U.S. trade figures for last month, a dealer said.

In Bern, the federal government lifted three remaining restrictions against capital inflows, effective May 31, including the need by the nonbanking sector to secure central bank authorization for borrowings abroad of 50,000 Swiss francs or more. The central bank was extremely restrictive in this area.

Also stricken is the requirement that a member of the nonbanking sector must seek permission if it wants to borrow abroad in foreign currencies of a value of 1 million Swiss francs or more and spend the money abroad.

In the foreign exchange realm, Swiss banks no longer have to globally balance their positions every 24 hours.

News and Notes

Construction contracts awarded in April rose 17 percent from a year earlier, with large gains in commercial buildings and electric power plants offsetting lower homebuilding activity in the United States, the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill says. Total contract value rose to about $15.4 billion from $13.16 billion in April, 1978. Housing, however, fell 13 percent to $5.97 billion from a year earlier.

* * *

Small savers got some help from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in Washington, which took a series of actions to allow them to earn more interest. Effective July 1, the board approved raising the maximum interest on passbook accounts in savings and loan associations from 5.25 percent to 5.5 percent; created a new kind of four-year savings certificate with a variable interest rate; eliminated minimum amounts on all certificate accounts except money market certificates and reduced penalties for withdrawal prior to maturity. It also approved home mortgages with variable interest rates nationwide.

* * *

Memorex's operating profit and revenues for the second quarter may only approximate last year's levels, but first-half profits should exceed those of 1978, and profits for the entire year should be in line with the 25-percent increase forecast late last month, the company says. Since that forecast was released, International Business Machines has taken a series of major price and product actions, the most recent being a major price reduction on disc drives in May. In response, Memorex said it has met competition with accelerated selected product developments.

* * *

ICI Americas, the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. subsidiary, is building a $200-million plant to produce ethylene oxide, glycols and other ethylene oxide derivatives near Houston.

U.S. Trade Deficit Expands Sharply

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UPI) — Higher oil prices and an increased demand for fuel-efficient foreign cars helped push the U.S. trade deficit to $2.15 billion last month from a March deficit of $821.3 million, the Commerce Department said today.

U.S. exports dropped 3.9 percent last month to $13.88 billion after rising 7 percent in March to $14.45 billion and 2.9 percent in February to $13.51 billion. Imports increased 5 percent to $16.04 billion after rising 3.2 percent in March to $15.27 billion and falling 8.8 percent the month before to $14.81 billion.

Contributing to the rise in imports was a 9-percent increase in the value of imported petroleum and related products to $4.05 billion from $3.71 billion in March. About 5 percentage points of this increase, officials said, represented an increase in the amount of oil imported, and 4 percent was due to higher prices for imported oil.

Imports of cars from countries other than Canada increased from $681.1 million in March to $1.05 billion in April. Many of these came from Japan and West Germany. Increased imports of coffee and fish also contributed to the April deficit.

Government officials said that they still expect the U.S. trade deficit for this year to be about $23.5 billion, a $5-billion improvement from last year. They said that the March deficit had been unusually low and that they had not expected that rate to continue. The deficit was $3.10 billion in January and $1.30 billion in February. April was the 35th consecutive month that the United States has run a trade deficit.

The U.S. trade deficit with the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries rose to $2.02 billion last month from $1.43 billion in March.

The trade deficit with Japan was $1.04 billion last month, resulting from $1.31 billion in exports and $2.36 billion in imports. The deficit was $286.3 million in March.

The U.S. trade surplus with Western Europe narrowed to $580.6 million from $1.14 billion in March.

Reorganization Proposed

WASHINGTON, May 30 (WP) — A bill will be introduced that would consolidate most of the government's trade functions under the Commerce Department, Rep. James Jones, D-Okla., and Rep. Bill Frenzel, R-Minn., said yesterday.

The two key members of the House Ways and Means Committee said the bill would establish an expanded Department of Commerce and International Trade. The proposal differs significantly from Senate measures calling for the creation of a Department of Trade that would champion U.S. interests in increasingly competitive world markets.

The Senate Finance Committee has tied its eventual approval of the recently negotiated multilateral trade agreement to the creation of a trade department.

Wall St. Prices Decline as Dow Loses 10

NEW YORK, May 30 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices closed broadly and sharply lower today after news of a higher trade deficit in April caused a late retreat.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 10.39 to 822.16 while declining issues outnumbered advances 1,111 to 362. Volume rose to 29.25 million shares from 27.04 million yesterday.

Analysts said investors also fear growing unrest in Iran might lead to another cutoff in Iranian oil supplies. Another depressant for the market was the record $1.5-billion outflow of funds from savings and loan associations in April, one analyst said.

Data Terminal Systems was one of the big losers, falling 6⅛ to 34⅛. The company raised its semiannual dividend and reported higher first quarter earnings but said earnings growth did not keep pace with sales growth.

One of the big gainers was Walter E. Heller International, which picked up 5⅜ to 23¼. The company said it was contacted with regard to the possible acquisition of the company, and "conversations have taken place."

United Guaranty gained two to 21½. It said Pennsylvania Life increased its holdings in United to 248,500 shares, or 5.1 percent of United's common outstanding.

Bally Manufacturing lost 2⅜ to 76⅛. Xcor International inc said its wholly-owned subsidiary Williams Electronics filed a complaint in New Jersey superior court seeking to prevent Bally's proposed entry into the Atlantic City gaming-casino business. Caesar's World was up 3⅜ to 72¼.

American Stock Exchange prices were also lower with the market-value index off 1.84 at 185.65.

Brascan Drops Planned Bid For Control of Woolworth

By Irvin Lutsky

TORONTO, May 30 (WP) — The violent tug-of-war for control of F.W. Woolworth & Co., the giant five-and-dime chain, is over. Brascan Ltd. of Toronto announced that it was dropping a planned $1.125-billion bid for Woolworth.

A terse statement issued late yesterday by Brascan said that it was abandoning the planned offer and that it had agreed with Edper Equities Ltd. to settle the litigation between them as quickly as possible.

Edper, controlled by Edward and Peter Bronfman, with its partner Patino NV of the Netherlands, holds more than 30 percent of Brascan through Edper Resources Ltd. and has opposed the bid for Woolworth. The announcement said that a consensus had been reached on the representation of Edper on the Brascan board. The statement was issued while the meeting was under way.

Brascan representatives were unable to say how much representation would be given to Edper or when it would become effective. For Edper to gain immediate representation, some members of the Brascan board would have to resign. The company will hold its annual meeting late next month.

Toronto sources said that Jack Cockwell, the president of Edper Resources and Patino, already has been appointed an officer of Brascan.

The Woolworth bid was doomed on Friday when a judge in a U.S. District Court in New York lifted restrictions on Edper activities related to Brascan management and the bid for Woolworth. Brascan issued a statement saying that it would study a possible appeal of the decision, but its directors decided to capitulate yesterday.

Brascan planned to pay $35 a share in cash for all of the issued Woolworth common stock. It would have been the largest all-cash takeover in the U.S. market.

Separately, Brascan reported that first-quarter net earnings were $9.8 million, or 35 cents a share, against $39.2 million, or $1.48 a share, a year earlier. Revenue figures were not reported. The average shares were 26.1 million, against 26 million a year earlier. Brascan said that the sharp decline in earnings reflected the "significant" change in the company after the sale of its 83-percent stake in Light Servicos de Electricidade of Brazil.

In Kenya, 'It's A Very Big Thing'

Oil-Price Rises Hit Third World Hardest

NAIROBI, May 30 (AP-DJ) — The increasing price of oil is hurting Kenya, along with most of the Third World, far more than Western nations. For this relatively prosperous East African country of 14 million, like most developing nations, must import all the oil needed by its fledgling economy.

Because of the surge in oil prices since 1973, "we're having to spend 25 percent of the nation's foreign exchange on petroleum," said Mwai Kibaki, Kenya's vice president and finance minister. "There's never been enough foreign exchange, but now we have to give a bigger allocation to this one item. This means there's less for everything else."

Mr. Kibaki said that Kenya has "eliminated the import of many consumer goods and has limited imports of motorcars, clothing and some other items. We have had to postpone development projects that haven't started, such as roads and one or two industries, such as the development of a molasses plant. There are already no nonessential items imported."

Efforts to raise foreign-exchange earnings show little promise. Kenya's main export, coffee, is suffering a double disaster: Prices have fallen almost two-thirds in two years and production has been reduced by heavy rains. Tourism has been hurt.

Soaring oil prices have "already caused a severe recession in all of Africa," Mr. Kibaki said. Indeed, the oil problems, plus wars and consequent commercial disruptions, have caused economic slumps in Zaire, Zambia, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Mozambique, Rhodesia and many other countries on the continent.

At the current meeting in Manila of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Jacques de Larosiere, International Monetary Fund managing director, said that this year the less-developed, non-oil-producing countries will run an "alarming" balance-of-payments deficit of $40 billion, up from about $31 billion last year and $11 billion in 1973.

Thus far, Kenya's main reaction to this year's increases in international oil prices has been to let the domestic price rise. On April 8, the government approved increases averaging about 10 percent on petroleum products to reflect the oil companies' higher costs. Unofficial estimates put annual inflation at about 15 percent.

Kenya will have to continue borrowing money to survive the oil crisis, Mr. Kibaki said. Beyond that, he declined to offer hints about how the nation will try further to conserve foreign exchange.

Mr. Kibaki said that new ways must be found for countries such as Kenya to cope with the oil crisis. "The richer nations get back the money that they spend on oil," he said. "All those petrodollars are deposited in the U.S., Germany and Switzerland, and you can use them to finance your exports. The poor countries in Africa just don't have access to that money. A solution was found for the industrial nations, but not for the poor nations. For us, it's a very big thing. Very big, indeed."

Peking Cancels Chase Bank Loan For $30 Million

HONG KONG, May 30 (AP-DJ) — China canceled a $30-million loan from Chase Manhattan Bank, the only credit it had accepted from a U.S. bank, Chase said.

The cancellation is viewed by bankers here as another sign of uncertainty about preliminary agreements reached with China. It also reflects the difficulties U.S. banks are having in lending money to Peking due in part to the unsettled economic relations between the countries.

The short-term loan, which Chase announced in March, was to have covered the "initial phases" of three U.S. companies' design and construction work on an office and residential complex for foreign traders in Peking.

In New York, Chase's country manager for China, vice president Richard Fenn, insisted that the project itself is not in any danger. He said Chase expects agreement within five months on a much larger medium-term syndicated loan to China to cover construction of the entire foreign trade center. Talks on this loan will continue in Peking in late June.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Australia

CSR

Year March 31	1979	1978
Revenue	972.90	922.17
Profits	59.97	43.85
Per Share	0.478	0.349

Britain

Bass Charrington

Half April 14	1979	1978
Revenue	588.60	506.30
Profits	30.50	27.90

Reed Int'l

Year March 31	1979	1978
Revenue	1,610.	1,623.
Profits	47.10	35.70
Per Share	0.38	0.248

Japan

Furukawa Electric

Year March 31	1979	1978
Revenue	305,300.	265,270.
Profits	4,210.	1,970.

IHI

Year March 31	1979	1978
Revenue	698,150.	763,450.
Profits	1,960.	5,730.

Japan Air Lines

Year March 31	1979	1978
Revenue	470,240.	435,370.
Profits	2,910.	8,140.

Kawasaki Heavy Ind.

Year March 31	1979	1978
Revenue	501,450.	566,070.
Profits	9,680.	5,890. loss

Mitsui Engineering

Year March 31	1979	1978
Revenue	254,742.	296,997.
Profits	2,442.	9,371. loss

Mitsui Toatsu

Year March 31	1979	1978
Revenue	304,640.	309,410.
Profits	1,130.	4,380.

Nissan Motor

Year March 31	1979	1978
Revenue	2.3 T	2.25 T
Profits	65,465.	80,680.
Per Share	42.98	60.92

T.: Trillion.

Snow Brand Milk Prod.

Year March 31	1979	1978
Revenue	76,149.	73,762.
Profits	1,211.	1,400.

United States

Supermarkets General

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	561.40	454.90
Profits	4.34	1.19
Per share	0.48	0.14

W. Germany

Schering

Year	1978	1977
Revenue	2,230.	2,130.
Profits	87.90	66.30

With Geographical Variations

Steel Recession Entering Sixth Year, Producers Say

By Murray Seeger

BRUSSELS, May 30 — The world's steel producers, despite a strong first four months this year, are not willing to declare an end to the five-year recession that has brought a major overhaul of the industry.

Statistics gathered by the International Iron & Steel Institute suggest that production in the noncommunist world has gone up more than 9 percent this year compared with the same period last year.

Total output in March for the 29 countries surveyed was 42.7 million tons, the highest production for a single month since October, 1974, when steel production was on the decline. On a more meaningful long-term curve, production this year is moving up from a plateau reached at the end of last year. The curve in 1974, after a brief rise, was steadily downward.

"All that one could perhaps say that it is possible that in 1979 we will approach the 1974 results," said Lenhard Holschuh, the institute's secretary-general.

The industry's caution stems from several factors, among which is that steel production is generally higher in the first half of any year. There is also the experience of 1974. After reaching record high levels in 1973, steel production continued to rise for a time, even after other industries were moving into a recession caused by the Arab oil embargo and steep increases in world oil prices.

Then production fell sharply. It was down for 1974 as a whole, and again in 1975. It recovered somewhat, then fell again in 1977 before beginning a new but not-so-steady upturn.

Production in the non-Communist industrial sector, which includes Western Europe, North America and Japan, rose from 150.4 million tons in 1950 to the high point of 463.5 million tons in 1974 and fell to 420 million tons last year. These countries in 1950 produced more than 79 percent of the world's steel and consumed 75.5 percent. Last year they produced 59 percent and consumed 53 percent.

The Communist states in 1950 produced 36.6 million tons, less than 20 percent of the world total. Last year they produced 245.2 millions tons, more than 34 percent of world output.

Third World

In the Third World, production rose from 2.8 million tons, 1.5 percent of world production, in 1950, to 46.8 million tons, 6.6 percent, last year.

The growth curves for the Communist and developing worlds were similar, steadily upward, unlike the cyclical experience of the older, more developed economies. However, their rapid rise in production failed to keep pace with demand. They still had to import steel.

In the Communist sector, the Soviet Union is the largest producer, turning out 151.4 million tons last year, more than any country in the world. "Their tons don't mean very much, however," a Brussels economist said. "Their steel is so heavy that it cannot be used for automobile bodies and they had to import steel from Italy and elsewhere."

The Third World group includes South Korea, where output has increased by 1,200 percent since 1968 to reach nearly 5 million tons — more than Austria, Luxembourg or Sweden — and Brazil, were production nearly tripled in the same period to exceed 12 million tons and equal the output of Belgium.

Industrial World

In the industrial world there are major differences in experience among Japan, the United States and the European Economic Community, which includes the largest and oldest steelmakers in the non-Communist world.

The large, highly efficient Japanese steel industry has suffered huge setbacks since the beginning of the world steel recession. Domestic demand fell sharply when the high growth trend of the Japanese economy was halted. Europe and the United States forced the Japanese to reduce their exports so that production fell from 100 percent of capacity in the fiscal year ending early in 1974 to 69 percent in the fiscal year that ended in early 1978.

Despite its huge excess capacity, the Japanese industry is profitable because it has been able to find additional export markets, to get higher prices for its products and to increase domestic sales. Exports to the United States have declined and now account for 30.7 percent of U.S. imports, against 40.5 percent in 1977.

Japan exported 1.6 million tons in 1977 to the Common Market. Last year the figure was 837,000 tons but prices were 25 percent higher, largely because the yen had increased sharply in value.

The Japanese announced last week that, in the fiscal year that ended March 31, they had sold 6.1 million tons of steel to China, an increase of 37 percent over the previous year. Sales to the United States were 5.7 million tons, a drop of 21 percent from the previous year.

Throughout the EEC the industry is operating at about 66 percent of capacity. Since 1975 it has reduced employment by more than 13 percent, about 104,000 jobs.

Recognizing a need to further scale down the size of the industry, the EEC is sponsoring a program to reduce production capacity and shift workers to other jobs or help them retire early. The French government has been faced with worker protests. The British and Italian governments have been accused of blocking the program. The other members have agreed to the plan.

By comparison with Europe, the U.S. steel industry is a picture of prosperity. The first-quarter production rise of nearly 11 percent was almost as great as the increase in Japanese production. But, although their mills are operating near capacity, U.S. steelmakers are cautious about forecasting production.

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Credito Italiano 78

The Shareholders' Meeting was held in Genoa on 26th April 1979 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Silvio Golzio.
The Meeting approved the Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1978.
The year closed with a **net profit of Lit. 14 thousand million,** and a 12% dividend (unchanged from last year) will be paid on the Share Capital of Lit. 80 thousand million, which was increased from Lit. 45 thousand million during the year; Lit. 4.5 thousand million was allocated to reserves.
This figure for net profit was arrived at after deducting Lit. 11 thousand million for depreciation and Lit. 97 thousand million for other provisions.
The year's performance is best summed up in the figures shown below (in thousands of millions of lire):

	1978	1977	Difference	%
Administered funds	15,797	14,318	+ 1,479	+ 10.3
Securities in deposit with the Bank	5,549	3,964	+ 1,585	+ 40.0
Loans and advances in lire and other currencies	10,767	9,592	+ 1,175	+ 12.3
Capital and reserves (on approval of Accounts)	493	422	+ 71	+ 16.8
of which: Reserve fund for possible loan losses	235	179	+ 56	+ 31.3

Revenue from banking services rose significantly, viz. from Lit. 118 thousand million to Lit. 149 thousand million in 1978 - an increase of Lit. 31 thousand million or 26.3%.
The Bank's network was considerably expanded in 1978:
a new representative office was opened in Hong Kong, and branches in Italy – including town agencies and exchange offices - reached a total of 327 units, in addition to 71 in-house facilities serving companies and public institutions.

The Shareholders' Meeting also nominated Mr. Alberto Boyer Member of the Board of Directors in place of Mr. Franco Schepis.

Following the Shareholders' Meeting the Board of Directors resolved to confirm Mr. Silvio Golzio in the office of Chairman, and Mr. Michele De Michelis and Mr. Leo Solari as Deputy-Chairmen.

Dividend may be collected at all branches of Credito Italiano, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banco di Roma, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, Banco di Napoli and Banco di Sicilia, from 21st May 1979, against presentation of the share certificate coupon No. 15.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg Prev Close
38¾	11½	ClarkOil	.70		2.6	9	446	27⅛	25¾	26½	+ ⅛
31⅝	25⅜	ClvCif	1.20a		4.2	8	29	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
21	16⅝	ClevEl	1.92		11.	8	124	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
13¼	7	Clevrpk	.60		6.7	25	17	9⅞	9	9	
14½	9⅜	Clorox	.76		7.1	7	153	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	9¼	CluettPe	.60		5.5	6	43	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
13	10⅛	CluettP pf1			9.6		1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
16⅛	6	Coachm	.60		9.4	3	53	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
24	12⅜	CstSKDs			1.7	7	220	27⅜	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
24½	17¾	CstSG	pf1.83		7.7		24	24	23¾	23¾	
23½	14	CstSG	pf1.19		5.0		5	u23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛!
9⅛	5½	CocaBtl	.40		6.0	9	208	6¾	6½	6¾	
47¼	36⅝	CocaCl	1.96		5.1	12	586	38⅜	38¼	38½	— ⅛
45¾	22⅞	CldwBk	1.60		4.8	7	2	40	40	40	— ⅛
14⅜	11	ColeNt	.72		6.7	5	14	11	d10¾	10¾	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅜	Colecu					1638	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	16¼	ColgPal	1.08		6.6	8	907	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
13¼	8¼	CollAlk	.72		7.7	5	96	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
19⅜	9⅛	CollnF	.28		2.2	6	194	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
38	19	ColPen	1.40		6.5	5	109	21¾	21¾	21⅝	— ⅛
43⅜	30½	Colling	2.50		6.0	6	237	41¾	40⅝	41⅜	+ ⅜
33	25½	Colt pf	1.60		4.9		3	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅜
89¼	65½	Colt pf	4.25		4.8		1	88½	88½	88½	+2
29½	25⅛	ColGas	2.44		8.8	7	177	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
59	54	ColGs	pf5.48		9.8		1	55¾	55¾	55¾	
27½	14⅜	ColuPct	.70e		3.3	4	74	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
27¼	20½	ColSOh	2.32		10.	11	47	22¾	22¼	22¼	+ ⅜
36¾	21¼	CSO pf	2.42		11.		16	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+ ⅜
35⅜	27¼	CmbEn	.28				611	44	33¾	33⅝	— ⅛
44⅜	21⅜	CmbEn	2.20		5.4	8	181	40¾	40¾	40⅝	— ⅛
17¾	9¾	CmbEq	.16b		1.3		136	11¾	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
28⅜	22¼	CmwE	2.60		11.	8	765	24	23⅞	24	
22⅜	18¾	CwE	pf 1.90		9.9		17	19½	19½	19½	
23¾	19⅜	CwE	pf 2		9.9		2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
27¾	25¼	CwE	pf 2.27		9.1		6	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
31	25¾	CwE	pf 2.87		11.		21	26⅝	26¼	26½	— ½
100⅛	87	CwE	pf 8.40		9.4		30	89¼	89¼	89¼	+1
49⅜	36⅜	Comsat	2.28		5.3	9	1552	43⅜	42¾	43½	— ⅛
22⅜	12⅜	CoPsyc	.60		3.3	10	44	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
21	18⅛	CamPS	1.88		9.4	6	4	20	20	20	
48¾	28¾	Compgr	.28		7.1	3	126	42¼	40½	41¾	— 1⅛
17	9⅛	CompSci				10	189	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
61⅜	43½	Cotvisn	n			22	149	58¾	55¾	56⅜	—2⅛
19⅜	16½	ConAg s	1.16		6.9	5	15	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅛
31	21¼	ConeMI	1.80		6.5	4	434	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
26¼	16¼	Congoln	1		4.5	6	90	23½	22	22	—1⅜
36¾	34½	ConnGn	n1.32		3.8	5	149	35¾	34¾	35	— ⅛
23	17	ConnM	1.80		8.0	19	40	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
18¾	15¾	ConNG	1.60		10.	10	4	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
32⅜	25⅝	Consec	.80		5.7	24	51	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
73⅜	52¼	DataGen			14.	136	688	66⅝	64⅝	64⅝	—1⅜
49⅞	25½	DataTer	.20e		.6	12	1189	40⅜	34⅝	34⅝	—6⅛
83	49	Datapnt			14	222	79⅝	77	77	77	—2⅝
19	13⅜	Davco	.50b	3.5	3	16	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
84	65½	Dayc	pf4.25		5.8		z30	73	73	73	
43	33¼	DayHd	1.60		4.0	3	72	39⅞	39¾	39⅝	— ⅛
18¼	14⅜	DayPL	1.74		11.	8	61	15⅝	15⅜	15¼	
38⅝	29½	Deere	1.60		4.8	7	764	34	33¾	33⅝	— ⅜
14½	12⅛	DelmP	1.38		11.	7	118	13¼	12¾	13	+ ⅛
58	36½	DeltaAir	1.20		3.0	6	113	41⅜	40½	40½	— ⅜
8½	5¾	Deltec	2.50c			21	24	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15¼	7⅛	Deltona				17	22	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
21¼	17⅜	DenMf	s 1		5.1	8	20	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
35	17⅜	Dennys	.88		4.8	6	908	18½	18½	18¾	— ⅛
25½	13¾	DenispIy	.88		5.9	9	28	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
17¾	10¼	DeSoto	1		9.6	9	8	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	13⅜	DetEd	1.60		11.	7	284	15½	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
97	81	DetE	pf9.32		11.		z100	84½	84½	84½	
83¾	67¼	DetE	pf7.45		10.		z200	71½	71½	71½	+1½
80½	66¼	DetE	pf7.36		11.		z50	69½	69½	69½	
27½	24½	DE	pfF 2.75		11.		10	25½	25	25⅛	
27½	24⅜	DE	pfB 2.75		11.		6	25	24⅝	24⅝	
102½	95	DetE	pf9.72		9.7		344	99¾	99½	99¾	+ ⅜
24½	19¾	DetE	pf2.28		11.		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
23¾	16	Dexter		1	4.9	8	445	21⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
14⅞	9	DiGior	.48		3.7	8	154	13¾	13	13	
25	15½	DialCp	1.20		6.0	6	10	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
40¾	30	DiaInt	2.20b		6.4	8	126	34½	34	34½	+ ⅛
29¾	19	DiamS	1.48		6.8	7	421	22½	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
25¾	14¾	Diebold	.60		2.4	13	70	25	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
58¼	44⅜	DigitalEq			14		632	53¾	52	52⅜	—1¼
12¾	7	Dillingm	.52		4.3	7	886	u13¼	12	12	— ⅛
26½	20⅛	Dillingm	pf2		7.7	11		25⅜	25¼	25¼	+ ⅜
34¾	27½	Dillon	1.32b		4.3	10	29	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜	
47⅛	31	Disney	.48		1.4	11	565	34¾	34⅛	34⅜	
5½		1¾	DivrsIdn			11	136	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
6½		2¾	DivrsMfg				144	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
20¼	13⅜	DrPepr	.68		4.4	13	91	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg Prev Close
11⅝	6½	DomeM	g.80e				85	109⅞	108½	109	— ½
38	37	DomeM	wi				9	37	d36½	36½	— ½
6½	3¼	DonLJ	.14		4.0	16	48	3¾	3½	3½	
33¾	26½	Dannly	1		3.8	9	143	26⅝	26¼	26½	— ⅛
26¾	15¾	DorrOlv	.60		2.4	12	18	23	23	23	+ ⅛
22½	11	Dorsey	.60		2.6	6	51	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
52	39½	Dover	1.40		2.8	9	10	50⅝	50	50	— ⅛
38⅝	23½	DowCh	1.40		5.5	7	985	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
39	31¼	DowJn	1.44		4.3	11	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
35⅛	24¼	Dravo	1.28		5.1	6	27	25¼	24⅞	25	— ⅛
47¾	35	Dressr	1		2.4	7	334	41½	41	41	— ⅛
16⅝	14½	DrexB	1.60		10.		4	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
16	10	Dreyfs	.82e		5.6	6	8	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ½
144⅜	109½	duPont		6	4.8	7	411	129	125¾	125⅞	—4⅛
45¾	43⅜	duPont	wi				27	43⅝	d43	43½	— ½
21⅞	16½	DukeP	1.80		10.	7	454	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
97	79⅛	Duke	pf8.20		9.9		z1510	84⅝	81½	83	+1½
92⅜	76	Duke	pf7.80		9.7		z2290	80¾	80¼	80¼	+ ⅛
29½	26	Duke	pf2.09		10.		6	28¼	28¼	28½	
38⅛	30⅜	DunBr	1.76		5.3	13	59	34⅜	33½	33½	—1⅛
18	14⅜	DuqLt	1.72		12.	11	97	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
23	19	Duq	pf	2	10.		z100	19¼	19¼	19¼	
24	19½	Duq	pr 2.10		11.		2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
26¾	21	Duq	pr 2.31		11.		z290	22	21½	21½	+ ½
29¼	24¼	Duq	pr 2.75		11.		z230	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
88	65¾	Duq	pf 7.20		11.		z100	65¾	65¼	65¼	
12½	6	DutchB	.16		1.8		11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7½	4⅜	DynAm	.10a		2.0	6	8	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
					F—F—F						
34⅜	23½	EG&G	.60		2.0	12	77	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ⅜
31½	24⅛	EMI		.18e	7.6	15	364	25⅜	24¾	25⅛	
35¾	21	E Sys	1.20		4.2	9	28	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ½
25⅜	19	EagleP	.88		4.1	8	60	22	21¾	21⅝	—1
30¼	17⅜	Easco	1.20		6.1	6	2	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	7	EastAir				3	276	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
25¾	22½	EsAir	pf2.69		11.		8	23¼	23¾	23⅝	— ⅛
20½	13	EastGF	.80		4.2	11	343	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
16⅜	13¼	EastUtl	1.60		12.	8	5	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
68⅜	58⅜	EsKod	2.40		4.2	10	1277	57⅜	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
41½	33	Eaton	2.25		5.9	5	34	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	
18⅞	14⅜	Echlin	.44		2.6	12	187	17¼	17	17	
33¾	23½	EckrdJk	.80		2.5	10	146	32	32	32	— ⅛
35	24¼	EdisBr	1.32		4.0	8	38	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
26⅛	14	Edward	.60a		3.9	4	11	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
19¾	13⅜	ElPaso	1.32		7.2	7	650	18¾	18¼	18¼	
24⅜	21	EPG	dpf2.35		11.		2	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
12¾	8½	ElcorCp	.20		1.9	8	37	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
12⅜	5⅛	ElMeMg				13	79	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
24⅜	15⅜	EDS	.84		4.0	12	11	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
8½	3⅛	ElMeMg				4	80	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
11¼	7¾	EMM	pf.25k				1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
28⅜	17½	Elgin	1.60		8.1	6	61	20⅜	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
6¾	3¾	Elkin				4	38	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
35¾	24⅜	Elxsi	1.48		5.3	8	30	27¾	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
39¼	32½	EmraEl	1.44		4.2	11	329	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	— ⅛
28¾	16⅜	EmrvA	1		4.8	15	364	21	20¾	20⅝	— ⅛
45	30¼	Emhart	2.20		6.0	6	96	37¼	36¼	36½	— ⅜
15¼	13¼	EmpDs	1.40		10.	7	12	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
21¾	13⅜	EmpGas	.50		2.4	7	13	21	21	21	
39¾	20¾	EmpMC	1.40		4.3	6	199	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
22⅜	9¾	EnnisB	.80		3.5	7	32	u23⅛	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
23¾	14¾	Enserch	1.24		6.7	13	134	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
18	14⅜	Enstar	.80		4.3	15	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
28½	16	Envrtec	1		5.3	13	90	19⅜	18⅝	19	— ⅜
28½	20¾	Equitix	2.28		10.	7	4	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
13	10⅛	Equimk	.96		9.0	5	5	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
26½	22¾	Esmrk	pf2.31		10.		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
36¾	32¼	EsmGs	3.04		8.6	5	9	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	
24½	22¾	EstGs	pf 2		8.8		z200	22¾	22¾	22¾	
21½	16⅜	EstLt	2		11.	9	18	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
23¾	23⅜	Esmrk	1.84		7.2	6	147	25⅝	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
15¾	8¼	Esselte	.60		4.8	6	35	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17¾	12¾	EsselteA	.70		4.8	6	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
20½	9¾	Estrlin	.60		3.3	6	83	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
27½	19⅝	Ethyl	1.35		5.3	6	41	26¾	26	26	— ⅜
70	51	Ethyl	pf2.40		3.5		1	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
25⅜	15⅝	EvanP	1.20a		5.7	6	154	21¼	21	21⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	13	Evan	pf1.40		11.		13	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅛
19	18¾	Evan	pf2.10		12.		4	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
35	23½	ExCelO	1.90		6.4	7	420	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	—1⅛
18⅜	15¾	Exicor	1.72		10.		21	17	17	17	+ ⅛
54⅜	43	Exxon	3.60		7.2	7	1209	50¾	50	50	— ⅛
					M—M—M						
28¾	22	FMC	1.40		5.5	6	47	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
37½	31½	FMC	pf 2.25		6.5		26	34⅝	34¾	34¾	
13¾	7¾	Fabrge	.40		5.0	8	61	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
8¾	5¼	FabrCfr	.24		3.9	5	24	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅜	3⅜	FacetEnt					9	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
65	26¼	FairCm	.80		1.2	14	1453	u65¼	65	65	+ ⅜
35½	18¾	Fairind	1		3.2	6	32	31¾	31¼	31½	— ⅜
11⅜	8⅜	FairmIF	.76		8.8	10	19	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
19½	11⅜	FrWstFn				3	4	12	12	12	— ⅛
5¾	3⅝	FarahMf					69	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
7¼	3⅜	FarmHse					28	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
46½	31½	FedDS	2.40		5.5	6	29	44	43¼	43½	— ⅛
29¾	22½	FedExpr				9	204	24¾	23¼	23½	—1¼
28¼	15¾	FdMog	s1.08		5.9	6	75	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	15	FedNM	1.28		7.7	5	1056	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
27½	15¼	FedPB	.90		4.2	20	42	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
17¾	12¾	FdSignl	s			8	32	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
39½	29¾	FedDSt	1.70		5.6	7	108	30⅝	29¾	30¼	— ⅛
35	19¼	Ferro	1.08		5.1	6	85	21⅜	21⅜	21¾	— ⅛
12¾	7	FldFin	.60		6.0	4	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
35½	29½	FldUnl	2.60		8.3	6	5	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
37¾	22¼	Fldcst	1.40a		4.8	6	454	37½	34⅝	34⅝	—2⅜
18½	9	Filmwy	.20b		1.2	9	172	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
14	10	FinCap	.50		4.4	5	71	11¼	11¼	11¼	
18⅝	11¾	FinSBar	1		6.1	5	42	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	
45½	21¼	FinlFed	1.20		3.3	6	118	37½	36¾	36⅝	—1⅜
15⅛	11⅜	Firestn	1.10		9.8		582	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
20⅜	14	FtChrt	.80		4.9	5	346	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
25⅜	16⅜	FstChic	1.10		6.7	5	305	16½	d16¼	16⅜	
39¾	31½	FlBnTx	1.56		4.7	7	27	33½	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅛
38¾	31¼	FlnBn	1.40		4.4	7	48	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
16½	8	FstMtg	.48		3.6	38	385	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
12¾	5	FstNtn	.40		2.2	8	145	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
25½	21	FNSTBn	2.20		9.4	6	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
17⅜	12⅜	FstPa	1.32		10.	7	141	13¾	13	13⅛	
3¾	1⅜	FstPa	wi				13	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3½	1¾	FtPaMtg					25	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
14½	10½	FtUnRl	1.08		7.6	13	171	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
7¼	6⅛	FtVaBk	.50		7.1	6	39	7⅛	7	7	
29¾	22½	FtWisc	1.88		7.8	5	4	24⅛	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
36	20⅜	FischM	1.40		6.7	6	4	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
15½	7⅜	FishFds	.60		4.8	9	142	12¼	12¼	12½	— ⅛
19½	13¼	FishrSci	.44		2.8	6	62	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
16⅜	8¾	FleetEnt	.32		6.1	4	504	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
22½	15½	Fleming	.90		5.3	7	14	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
25¼	13	FlexIV	.80		4.8	5	168	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
15	14¼	FlexIV	pf1.41		11.		9	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
39⅝	24⅜	Flntkt	1.40b		4.3	6	63	33¼	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
49½	33½	Flint	pf 2.25		5.3		1	42½	42½	42½	
56¼	38¼	FlaECsr				9	8	48⅝	48½	48½	— ⅜
45⅜	21½	FlaGas	1.64		3.7	11	501	44¾	44¼	44½	— ¼
29⅜	25¼	FlaPL	2.40		9.0	6	116	26⅝	26¾	26½	— ⅛
33¾	27¼	FlaPow	2.76		9.4	7	50	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
35⅝	20⅜	FlaSti	1.68		5.1	4	4	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ½
43½	29⅜	Fluor	1.40		3.3	9	302	42¼	41⅝	42	+ ¼
23¾	16¾	FoodsC	1.40		8.1	6	24	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
58⅜	39	FordM	.4		9.5	3	335	42¼	42	42	— ⅛
23½	17½	ForMK	1.56		7.3	5	176	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	12¼	FtDear	1.24		9.9		25	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
47¼	35⅜	FrtHow	1.32		2.9	11	23	46¼	45⅝	45⅞	— ⅛
48¼	26¼	FosWh	1.28		3.0	8	267	45¾	42½	42½	—3⅛
23⅛	21	FosWh	wi				21	23	23¼	23¼	—1⅛
19¼	6½	Fotomat	.50		7.1	9	200	7½	7	7	— ⅛
44¾	24½	FourPha				12	137	35⅛	33¾	33¾	—1½
14½	9¼	FoxStoP	.48		6.8	6	24	10	10	10	— ⅛
40¼	29¾	FoxBrs	1.20		3.4	8	152	36⅜	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
11¾	5¼	FrankM	.20		3.2	6	171	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
49	22	FrstMn	1.60		3.4	15	165	47⅛	46½	46½	— ⅜
32⅜	21½	FrstMn	wi				25	32¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
20	11	Frigtrn	.22		1.6	10	18	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	25¾	Fruehf	2.40		7.8	4	63	31¼	30⅝	30⅜	— ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg Prev Close
14	7½	Fuqua	.44		4.0	4	279	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
15½	12¼	Fuqua	pf1.25		9.3		1	13½	13½	13½	
					G—G—G						
15⅝	9¼	GAF		.68	6.3	5	74	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
19⅞	14⅜	GAF	pf 1.20		7.9		2	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
22	23¾	GATX	2		7.0	7	55	29	28¾	28½	— ½
40	30	GAT	pf 2.50		7.1		2	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
27	12⅜	GCA		.20	.8	18	245	26⅜	25¾	26	—1
14	6⅜	GDV			4	95	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
7⅜	4½	GF Eqp				9	16	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
28¾	12¼	GK Tec	1.10		6.2	9	115	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
24⅜	20	GK	pf 1.94		8.1		16	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
4	1¾	GMR Pr					26	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
38½	23¾	GamSk	1.50		5.4	5	21	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
50¾	39½	Gannett	1.76		4.0	14	24	43⅝	43¾	43½	— ⅛
17¼	6¾	GapStr	.38		4.1	4	14	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
29¼	17⅛	GarrtnN	1.24		5.5	8	45	23	22½	22½	+ ⅛
15⅝	12¾	GasElec	1.28		9.6	5	9	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
9⅛	6	Gatewy	.60		6.7	4	2	9	8⅝	9

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20½	14¾	ShelG pf1.35	8.3		6	16¾	16¼	16¼	—1
21⅛	19⅝	Shrwin		18	61	21¾	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
58	44	Shrw pf4.40	9.8		z100	45	45	45	— ½
14⅛	12½	SierPac 1.22	9.5	7	16	13	12⅞	12⅞	
26⅛	19¼	Signal .80	3.1	6	262	26¼	25¾	25¾	—1½
40⅝	28⅝	Signode 1.48	4.4	7	10	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
21½	10¾	SimPrec .24	1.5	12	115	16½	16	16	— ⅜
12¼	8⅛	SimpPat .56	4.5	13	2591	12¾	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅜
15⅞	12⅝	Singer .80	6.0	5	53	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
37¾	30¼	Singr pf3.50	11.		2	30¾	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	22	Skaggs .80	3.1	8	29	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
10⅝	9½	Skyline .48	4.9	7	109	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
21¼	17⅛	SmithA 1.40	7.8	3	26	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
57	39	Smithin 1.12	2.1	10	149	54	53⅛	53⅛	—1⅛
87¼	67⅝	Smtkln 2.40	2.9	14	392	82¾	81½	81⅝	— ¼
44⅛	38¼	Smtkln wi			30	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
17	14½	SmithTr 1	5.8	4	12	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
21⅝	16½	Smucker 1	5.3	7	5	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
22¾	20⅝	SnapOn s.80	3.7	12	172	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
10⅝	7⅝	SonyCp .10e	1.1	16	56	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
19½	16⅛	SooLin s		8	87	18½	18⅛	18½	
5½	2⅜	SoAltTr			64	5⅜	5	5	— ⅛
17⅝	15	SCrEG 1.68	11.	8	249	16½	16	16	— ¼
20	16⅝	SoJerin 1.74	10.	8	77	17½	17	17¼	— ⅜
45⅞	36¼	Soutdwn .60	1.4	6	42	43¾	43	43¼	— ⅛
15⅞	11½	SoetBk .80	5.9	6	27	13⅝	13½	13½	
8	7⅛	SoetPS 1.77t	14.	9	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	23½	SoCalE 2.48	9.5	6	285	26	25⅞	26	
15	12	SouthCo 1.54	12.	9	596	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	17⅛	SoInGE 1.52	8.7	5	53	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	29⅜	SoNRes 1.25	3.6	7	203	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
43⅞	34½	SNETel 3.60	9.3	6	15	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	25	SouPac 2.40	8.0	6	234	30⅛	29⅞	30	— ⅛
60	44⅞	SouRy 3.20	6.0	6	72	53½	53	53	— ½
54	43	SoRy pf 3	5.8		1	51½	51½	51½	+ ¼
25¾	18	SoUnCo 1.76	7.1	8	98	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
30	25¾	Southnd .84	3.2	9	119	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
45½	39¾	SouRoyl 1.20	1.9	17	161	44⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
22	16⅛	SwtAir s.28	1.3	5	105	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	— ⅜
29	22¾	SwtBsh 1.24	5.5	6	11	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
23	19	SwtFora .40	2.2	5	401	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
38	31⅛	SwtFl pf1.50	4.3		52	35	34¾	34¾	—1
15	13⅛	SwtPS 1.28	9.6	8	80	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
30	12½	SportF .40	1.5	11	176	26½	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
14⅝	10½	Sparton .80	6.5	6	8	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
26½	15⅝	SpectPh		14	66	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
17⅛	13⅜	SperryH 1	7.3	4	256	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
47⅛	39⅝	SperryR 1.32	3.0	7	536	45⅜	44	44⅛	—1⅛
17⅝	13¾	SpragsM 1.05	7.2	4	69	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	19⅝	SquarD 1.50	6.9	8	16	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	25⅛	Squibb 1.08	3.8	11	1083	28⅞	27⅞	28⅝	— ⅜
15	11⅛	StaRite n.70	6.0	6	37	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
25½	16⅛	Staley 1	4.3	16	37	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
23½	22⅛	StBrnd 1.36	5.7	9	149	24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
22⅜	19⅛	StBPnt .64	3.1	9	30	21	20⅝	20⅝	
17⅛	13½	StdMotA .64	4.1	7	16	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
51	38⅝	StOilCl 2.80	6.0	6	477	46⅞	46	46⅛	
69	46½	StOInd 3	4.7	8	392	63⅞	63½	63⅝	
60⅛	28⅜	StOilOh 1.20	2.2	31	983	u54⅛	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅛
72	56⅝	SOOh pf3.75	6.4		z50	59	59	59	
9⅞	7⅛	StPacCp .50b	5.8	4	136	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19⅜	12⅛	Standex .70	4.1	7	16	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
31	22⅛	StanW 1.08	4.0	7	5	27⅜	27	27	— ½
33⅜	22⅛	Starret 1.32	4.8	6	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
6⅝	3½	StMutlnv		15	78	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
12¼	9¾	StaMSe 1.05	10.		25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	20⅛	StaufCh s1.10	5.3	7	182	20⅞	d20⅝	20⅞	— ⅜
11⅛	8½	Sterchl .68	6.4	5	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
8⅛	6¼	SterlBcp .66	8.5	5	15	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
21½	14	SterlDg .84	4.1	13	1754	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	— ½
5⅞	3⅛	SterPre .12b	3.2	13	96	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
27⅛	12⅝	Sterndnt .60	2.5	10	9	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
14¼	13⅛	SteveaJ 1.20b	8.7	5	45	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
39	27½	StewWo 2.10	6.0	7	28	35⅛	35	35	— ⅝
35⅞	19	StokVC 1.32	3.9	11	303	35⅝	33⅝	34	+1
40¼	27⅞	StoneW 2.75r	7.1	7	32	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
27	19½	StonCon .60	2.2	15	114	26⅝	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	StopShp 1.20	7.3	4	114	16½	16	16½	
45	17⅞	StorTec		15	705	40⅝	37⅞	38⅜	—2⅛
20	16⅞	StorTec wi			139	20¼	19	19⅛	—1
43⅛	26	StorerB 1.30	3.1	18	27	42	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	12½	StridRit 1.08	7.9	6	23	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
30	24⅝	SubWar 1.25	5.2	4	897	24½	d24	24⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅞	SuavSho .20	5.0	13	15	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
26	16⅛	SubPrG 1.44	6.0	7	112	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
30⅛	22	SunCbm .60	2.1	5	7	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
29	19	SunEl .68	2.4	13	11	25½	25	25	— ¼
52	36¾	SunCo 3	5.9	7	84	51⅜	50⅝	51	
53	37½	SunC pf 2.25	4.3		6	52⅜	52⅜	52⅞	
23⅛	16⅞	Sunbm 1.40	6.6	7	222	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
27	19	Sundstr 1	4.2	7	221	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	—1⅛
16	9	SunsM .40	2.7	18	55	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ¼
17⅝	15⅛	SuprVal .54	3.0	9	55	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
410	244½	SuprOil 2.80	.7	26	16	408	404	404	—4
13½	9⅝	SupmkG .42	3.5	8	177	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Supsca			41	5	5	5	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	SutroM .97e	9.8	9	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	19⅜	Swank 1.40a	6.4	6	279	22	21⅞	21⅞	
22⅝	14½	Sybron .96	4.6	8	89	21⅛	20½	20¾	— ⅜
35½	30	Sybrn pf2.40	7.0		1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ½
9	7⅛	Systron .10	1.1	20	27	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
22	10⅝	TRE 1.26	6.7	10	67	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
37⅛	33⅛	TRW 2	5.8	6	1331	35⅛	34	34¼	— ⅞
75⅞	73½	TRW pf 4.40	5.9		2	76⅛	75	75	—2
72¼	63⅝	TRW pr4.50	6.4		7	70	70	70	
25⅞	17¾	TaftBrd .60	2.9	7	8	21⅛	20⅞	21	
4⅝	1⅞	Talcott		22	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	10⅝	Talley 1	9.6	7	35	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅜	Talley pf 1	9.3		9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	16½	TampE 1.44	8.2	7	95	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
24⅝	17⅝	Tandy		6	1852	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ¾
4⅝	3⅝	Tandycft n		2	151	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅛	7⅛	Tappan .28	2.6	24	26	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15	9	Tchncolr .60	4.6	6	69	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
16⅛	7⅝	Technicn		10	66	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	— ⅛
74⅜	39	Tektrnx .64	1.3	12	163	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅜
9	5⅛	Telecor 5.60c		4	24	5⅝	d 5⅛	5⅛	
125	83⅛	Teledn 9.92f	8.6	6	353	118⅞	115⅛	115¼	—3⅝
22⅝	8⅛	Teleprmt		20	702	18⅞	17½	18	— ⅝
6	3⅝	Telex		9	204	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	29	Tenneco 2.20	6.7	7	494	33⅛	32⅝	33	— ⅛
88	81½	Tenc pr 7.40	8.8		1	84	84	84	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
30½	14⅛	Teradyn		18	26	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
12¾	6⅞	Tesoro		7	875	12⅞	11⅝	12⅛	— ⅛
25	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16	8.8		57	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
27¾	22⅛	Texaco 2.16	8.5	7	1215	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
47⅞	35½	TexCm 1.40	3.7	8	35	38⅞	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
46⅞	32	TexEst 2.30	5.5	7	230	42⅝	41⅝	42	— ⅛
27⅞	25⅛	TxET pf2.40	9.2		8	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
30	26⅛	TxET pf2.87	10.		3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
47⅞	34⅛	TexGT 2.64	6.8	7	387	39⅞	39	39	— ⅛
22⅝	16	Texind .60	3.1	6	58	20⅛	19	19⅛	— ½
92⅞	75⅜	Texinst 2	2.3	13	484	87⅝	85⅝	85⅝	—2
15⅜	5⅞	Texlnt		16	878	13⅝	12½	12⅝	— ½
39⅞	24⅛	TexOGs .36b	.9	18	413	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
22⅜	18	TexUtil 1.64	8.5	8	491	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
25⅝	17⅝	Texasif 1.20	5.5	13	91	22⅝	21⅞	22	— ⅜
44⅝	35⅛	Texsif pf 3	7.2		13	41⅞	41½	41½	— ½
13½	5⅛	Texfi ind		4	180	6⅞	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
35	23½	Textron 1.80	6.8	6	125	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
30½	27	Textr pf2.08	7.2		26	28⅝	29	29	+ ⅜
31¼	21⅛	Textr pf1.40	5.5		21	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
39⅛	27⅛	Thiokol 1.30	3.8	7	61	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	39⅝	ThmBet 1.52	3.7	12	17	41⅝	41	41⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	ThmInd .52b	4.8	5	17	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	20	ThmJW 1.80	6.9	4	10	26	26	26	
17⅛	9⅞	Thrifty .40	4.0	12	25	15⅛	15	15	— ½
38	18⅝	Ticor 1.28	3.4	9	24	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	
26⅛	19⅝	Tidwatr .90	4.2	8	229	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
34⅝	19	Tigerlnt .80	3.4	6	211	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
50⅞	35⅝	Timeln 1.66	4.5	7	431	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—1⅛
33⅛	26⅝	Timl pfB1.57	5.5		36	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	26⅝	TimesM 1.28	4.2	7	105	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
60⅝	45	Timkn 3	5.8	7	99	59⅝	58½	58½	+1⅛
9	5⅛	TobinP			1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
34½	19⅛	ToddSh		7	33	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
24⅛	12⅛	Tokheim .60	2.9	9	47	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
24⅝	19	TolEdis 2.28	11.	7	55	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	20⅝	TolEd pf2.36	11.		4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
13⅝	7⅝	TonkaCp			61	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	TootRol .40b	4.4	6	19	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	17⅞	ToroCo .72	3.1	8	24	23⅞	23	23	— ½
19	15½	Tracor s.40	2.4	7	94	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	17½	Trans		8	104	19	18⅝	19	
38⅛	27⅝	TranUn 2.12	6.5	7	33	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	13⅝	TWC		4	847	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
22½	17⅝	TWC pf 2	10.		10	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
18⅝	15⅛	TWC pf1.90	12.		56	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	15⅛	Transm 1	6.0	5	255	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ½
128	118⅛	Trans pf4.50	3.7		2	123	123	123	—8
23⅛	19½	Traninc 2	9.8		18	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	16⅝	Transco 1.24	4.9	11	146	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
14⅛	7⅛	Transcn .40	4.8	6	28	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
103⅝	97⅛	TrG pf 18.32	10.		z90	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	23⅞	TrGP pf2.50	10.		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
18⅞	12⅝	TrnsOb .40b	2.8	4	17	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	19⅛	Trnswy 1.80	8.4	5	39	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
40⅝	30⅛	Travlrs 2.08	5.7	4	1108	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
44⅝	33⅝	Travlr pf 2	5.0		2	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	16⅞	TriCon 1.94e	12.		55	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	27	TriCn pf2.50	8.8		8	28½	28⅝	28½	
3⅝	1½	TriSoM		10	143	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Triaind .20r	2.0	7	21	10⅛	10	10	
24⅝	14⅛	TriaPc .84	4.1	7	48	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅝	Trico .16	1.5	18	58	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
24⅛	15⅛	Trinityln 1	4.7	9	91	21⅞	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	14⅛	TucsEP 1.42	8.8	8	55	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	24⅛	TCFox 1.40a	3.2	6	348	45	43⅝	43⅝	—1⅛
24⅛	17	TwinDs 1	5.3	6	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
23⅜	14⅛	TycoLab 1	5.6	4	51	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅝	TylerCp .45	2.9	7	156	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
42½	21⅛	Tymshr		14	304	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
		— U—U—U —							
45⅝	23⅞	UAL 1	3.9	2	474	25⅞	25⅛	25½	— ½
21⅛	16⅛	UGI 1.64	8.1	7	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
29½	25⅛	UGI pf 2.75	10.		z100	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
22⅜	14	UMC 1.20	7.8	6	21	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
3½	1⅜	UMET Tr			51	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	16	UNCRes .40	2.4	4	179	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
39⅞	17	UVInd 18c		6	99	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
52⅛	40⅛	UCamp 2.40	5.8	9	82	49	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	33⅝	UnCarb 2.80	7.6	5	435	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	—1
11½	7½	UnComr .20	1.9		52	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7	3⅝	UnionCp .31r	6.2	4	44	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	UnElec 1.44	10.	7	180	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
49	41⅛	UnEl pf4.56	11.		z390	42	42	42	—2
79⅛	72	UnEl pfL 8	11.		z100	73	73	73	—1
24⅝	20⅛	UnEl pf2.13	10.		3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	25⅛	UnEl pf2.72	10.		21	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
70⅝	46⅛	UnOCal 2.60	3.8	7	351	70⅛	69⅛	69⅛	—1⅛
36	33	UnOCal wi			11	35⅛	35	35	— ⅜
67⅝	42⅛	UPacC 2.30	3.4	11	377	u67⅝	67	67⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Uniroyal		14	153	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
82	42	Unlroyl pf 8	15.		z740	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅜
15½	7⅝	UnBrnd .15e	1.6	5	106	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	10⅝	UBrnd pf1.20	11.		14	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
41½	29⅛	UEnRs 2.48	6.2	6	66	40	39½	40	— ⅛
30⅛	28½	UFinCal s.90	3.0	9	73	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
23½	13⅛	UnGrty .16	.7	7	1144	22⅛	19⅞	21⅛	+2
27	21⅝	Ulllum 2.56	11.	6	19	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	19	UIlu pf2.20	11.		z30	20	20	20	
20½	12⅝	UnitInd .85b	5.4	5	12	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
14	10⅛	UnitIn pf.42	3.6		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—1⅛
19⅛	8⅝	UnitInn .22	1.9	5	33	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅝	11	UJerBk 1.04	9.3	5	38	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	UnPkMn			24	2⅛	2	2	
31⅜	16	UnRefn .84	2.8	5	16	29⅝	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	14⅛	USFoS 1.58e	10.		13	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
37⅛	29	USFld 2.40	6.8	4	255	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	23⅝	USGyps 2	6.8	4	163	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	— ⅜
30⅝	22½	USGy pf1.80	6.9		1	26	26	26	— ⅜
14⅛	6⅛	USHom .52	4.2	4	217	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
18	6⅛	USInd .64	7.8	5	223	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
20⅝	12⅛	USLeasg .52	3.5	6	11	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
8	4⅛	US Rlty			109	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	19⅛	USShoe 1.48	7.3	5	123	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	21⅛	USSteel 1.60	7.3	5	804	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
37	31	USTobc 1.84	5.9	10	34	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
52½	35⅛	UnTech 2.20	5.9	7	318	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛	— ⅛
140½	101	UTch pf7.32	7.2		2	101½	101½	101½	
70⅛	49⅛	UTch pf3.87	7.7		271	51	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅜
20	17⅛	UniTel 1.44	7.7	7	146	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
26⅝	12	Unitrod .50	2.1	11	82	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Univar .56	6.3	6	211	9	8⅛	8⅛	
22	14½	UnivFd .96	5.3	8	102	18⅝	18	18	
24	15⅛	UnLeaf 1.20	6.8	7	26	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
56	40	Upjohn 1.52	3.4	9	404	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ½

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25	17	USLIFE .44	3.0	6	71	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
11½	9	UslifeFd .96a	10.		26	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19⅝	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.4	10	114	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
31½	27⅛	UtPL pf2.80	10.		8	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	20⅝	UtPL pf2.04	9.7		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
		— V—V—V —							
21	16⅛	VF Co 1.40	7.4	6	73	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
34⅝	14	VSI Cp .60	2.8	7	39	22⅛	21½	21½	— ½
9⅝	4⅝	Valleyin .40	5.9	29	69	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
16⅛	10⅛	VanDrn .92	7.8	5	22	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	11⅛	Varian .40	2.1	31	613	19⅛	18½	18⅝	
14⅛	7⅛	Varo .32	3.4	5	52	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
26	16⅛	Veeco .50	2.2	8	24	23⅛	23	23	
9⅛	4	Vendo			39	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Venice			1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	VestSe 1.36e	12.		28	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
33	18⅛	Viacom .32	1.3	14	46	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	12	VaEPw 1.40	11.	7	392	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
99⅝	89	VaEP pf8.60	9.6		z122	89⅝	89⅝	89½	+ ⅛
104⅝	92	VaEP pf9.75	11.		z10	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅛
30⅛	25⅛	VaEP pf2.90	11.		9	26	26	26	
81	67	VaEP pf7.20	10.		z50	69	69	69	+ ½
27⅛	7⅛	Vornado .60	3.0	95	302	20⅛	19½	20	+ ⅛
16	11⅛	Voictnc .75	5.2	5	32	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	26⅛	VulcnM 1.60	4.8	7	15	33⅛	33	33	+ ⅛
		— W—W—W —							
37½	17½	WUI .60	1.7	11	144	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
22½	12	Wabash .50	3.0	5	41	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
20⅝	15½	Wachov .76	4.6	7	7	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
56	42½	Wach pf2.20	4.9		10	44½	44⅛	44½	— ½
7	3⅛	WachRty			48	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29⅛	19½	WalMrt .30	1.2	12	2	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
30½	23⅛	Walgrn 1.40	5.4	6	12	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
40	28	WlkrA pf1.60a			26	37	36⅝	36⅝	
23⅝	21⅛	WallBus .84	3.6	7	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
23⅝	17⅛	WalMu 1.40	6.2	4	9	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
35½	26⅛	WaltJm 1.80	6.1	5	132	29⅛	29½	29½	— ⅛
37½	27½	WaltJ pf1.60	5.1		4	31⅛	31½	31½	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅛	WardFd		9	73	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅝	Warnaco		4	25	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	21⅛	WarnS 1.40	5.6	8	50	25	25½	25½	— ⅛
37⅛	32⅛	WrnCom s1	2.9	7	43	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
113	78⅛	WrnC pf1.25	1.4		2	91½	91½	91½	+1
32½	21½	WarnrL 1.32	5.9	8	977	22⅛	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
27	22⅛	WashGs 2.40	10.	13	6	24	24	24	— ⅛
23⅛	22⅛	WshNat 1.40	4.6	7	79	31	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	38⅛	WasN pf2.50	6.4		3	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+2⅛
24⅛	20⅛	WshWt 2.08	9.3	7	9	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	21⅛	WasteM .70	2.3	12	125	32⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—1
26⅛	15	Watkin s.40	1.8	22	11	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	WayGos .48	8.2	7	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	WeanUn .20	3.4	7	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅛	12⅛	Wean pf1.26	9.7		3	13	13	13	
38	18⅛	WebbD .20	1.2	13	323	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	22½	WelsMk s.80	3.5	8	2	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	25⅛	WellsF 1.72	6.1	5	97	28½	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
15	16⅛	WelFM 1.25e	8.8	8	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
51½	44⅛	WtPP pf4.50	10.		z20	45	45	45	
40	31½	WtPtPe 2.80	8.4	6	7	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
13	8⅛	WstctT s.80	3.5	8	15	12½	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	WnAirL .40	4.8	3	722	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
37	23⅛	WAir pf 2	7.9		358	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
30½	23	WnBnc 1.36	5.0	6	201	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	20⅛	WnCoNA .40	1.2	12	45	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
68⅛	24⅛	WPacin 1	1.8		25	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	15	WnPubl .88	3.2	11	134	27⅛	27½	27½	
22	14½	WUnion 1.40	7.0	9	987	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
52	42	WnUn pf4.60	9.8		7	46⅛	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
58	47	WnUn pf4.90	9.6		2	51½	51	51	
11⅛	9⅛	WUn dpf1.18	12.		16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25½	21	WUTI pf2.56	11.		3	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
25	16	WestaEl .97	5.6	5	900	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	23⅛	Wstvac 1.32	4.5	7	87	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	16	Weybrg 1.08	4.7	5	136	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
33⅛	23⅛	Weyerhr 1	3.6	8	314	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
47½	36⅛	Weyr pf2.80	6.7		178	42	41½	41½	—1
41	26⅛	WheelF 1.20	4.5	7	180	27⅛	d26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	29⅛	WheelF pf2	6.3		1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
20½	9	WheelPlt		2	35	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
49⅛	32	WhelPlt pB	12.		z20	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
24⅛	17½	Whirlpl 1.40	7.4	7	337	19⅛	19	19	
27⅛	14⅛	WhitC 1.30	4.9	6	151	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
44	37	WhitC pfC3	7.0		2	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	WhiteMI		4	93	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	Whittak .50	3.5	6	172	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
19½	11⅛	Wickes 1.04	7.5	4	76	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Wiebldt .44	3.8	11	32	11⅛	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	14	Williams 1	5.7	23	156	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6	WilshrO .14	1.3	31	54	10⅛	10½	10⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	25½	WinDx 1.44	5.4	8	27	26⅛	26½	26½	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Winnbgo		14	74	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	WinterJ 1	9.4	12	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
29½	23⅛	WisEP 2.38	9.5	7	81	25⅛	24⅛	25	
23	19	WisGas 1.92	8.9	6	23	21⅛	21½	21⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	25⅛	WisG pf2.55	9.8		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	WiscPL 1.76	9.3	8	102	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	WiscPS 1.62	9.3	7	19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
25	18⅛	Witco 1.20	5.0	6	64	24⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
17½	10	WittrR .80	7.6	5	65	10⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	WolvrW .30	3.0	6	38	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	Wometc .60	3.0	9	438	19⅛	19½	19⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	15⅛	WoodPt .48	1.8	14	85	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
32	17⅛	Wolwth 1.40	6.7	5	2330	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
43	26⅛	Wolw pf2.20	6.6		5	33½	33	33½	— ½
12⅛	5	WorldAir		5	125	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
76⅛	56⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	3.5	7	8	68½	67⅛	67⅛	— ½
19⅛	8⅛	Wurlitzr .48	5.6	6	28	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
19⅛	10⅛	Wyleln .80	6.5	6	26	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	7⅛	WyleLb s.40	4.9	7	34	8⅛	8½	8⅛	— ⅛
7½	3⅛	Wyly		16	479	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		— X—Y—Z —							
64	50	Xerox 2.40	4.1	10	728	59	58½	58⅛	— ⅛
23	14⅛	XTRA s.52	2.4	4	307	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	13⅛	Yates .20	.6	7	172	u35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	15	ZaleCp 1	5.9	5	60	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Zapata .30b	1.5	11	1147	u19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	ZayreCp		4	84	12⅛	11⅛	12	— ⅛
19⅛	12	ZenithR 1	7.5	10	144	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
19½	12½	Zurmind .80	5.0	6	37	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
13⅛	9⅛	AAR .38	3.7	6	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	3½	AAV .29e	7.0	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12	6⅛	APS .44	5.5	6	27	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
2⅛	1	ATI			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅛	7	AVC		5	27	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅞
34⅛	17	AVX .50	1.6	10	91	33⅛	32	32	—1⅛
7⅛	3⅛	AZL		12	109	4⅛	4½	4⅛	
10⅛	6½	AbrdMf .40b	4.3	6	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	AcmePr			14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅛	7⅛	AcmeU .30	2.7	13	6	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Action			1	3	3	3	
14⅛	7⅛	ActonCp .30	2.8	7	73	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
15½	7½	AdamR .12	.8	17	28	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	13⅛	AdobeO .20	.8	25	160	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	AegisCp		6	64	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20⅛	9½	AeroFlo .30a	1.8	4	19	17⅛	16⅛	16½	— ½
7⅛	3	Aeronca			26	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	AffiCap .10e	1.6	25	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	AffiliHsp .28	4.9	9	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅛	16⅛	AffilPub .80	3.6	8	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	AfterSix .32	5.6	6	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8	4½	AlskAir .20r	4.2	3	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	AlbaW .15a	3.8	3	42	4	3⅛	4	+ ½
9⅛	5	Alcoloc .18	2.1	8	26	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ½
8½	2⅛	AllegA wtO			1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	AllianT .36e	4.0	8	15	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	AlmySt .20e	2.5	8	75	8	7⅛	8	
10⅛	3⅛	Alphain .10e	1.1	12	26	9⅛	9½	9½	
13	8⅛	AltamIl .32e	2.7	5	15	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
2	13-16	AltecCp		16	44	15-16	⅞	15-16	
20⅛	12	AlterFd .50	3.0	6	54	17⅛	16½	16½	— ⅛
71½	31⅛	Amdhl .40	1.1	12	185	38⅛	38	38	— ⅛
17	6⅛	AmAgro		9	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
10½	6⅛	AmBilt .12e	1.4	5	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
11	7⅛	ABusPd .40	4.3	7	29	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2	AmCapCp			5	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	AContrl .56	5.1	6	1	11	11	11	
11⅛	7	AGenPd .34	3.5	8	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	AlnsPict			18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Aisrael .09e	2.3	3	34	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
11⅛	6½	AMzeA .48	4.3	7	64	11⅛	11	11½	— ⅛
11⅛	6½	AMzeB .48	4.4	7	18	11⅛	11	11	
12⅛	9⅛	AMdBld s		17	49	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
30⅛	8⅛	AMotin .30	2.4	6	57	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—1
34	22⅛	AmPetf 2.28	6.8	8	35	32⅛	31½	32⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	AScIE .04e	.3		33	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	AmSeat .40	3.2	11	1	12½	12½	12½	
15⅛	8	AmTec .50a	5.6	4	11	9	9	9	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Andrea .16a	5.6	9	7	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	8½	AngloC .18e	1.2	8	98	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	7⅛	Anken .52	2.5	11	10	u21	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Anthony .40	3.9	4	85	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17½	7⅛	ApiDta .16	1.8	7	42	9⅛	8⅛	9	— ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	ApldDev		18	127	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	14⅛	AqutCd s.47			85	30⅛	29⅛	30	
15⅛	7	Armin .12	.8	9	19	14½	14½	14½	
14⅛	6⅛	Arundel		6	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	12	Asamer g.30			27	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
10	6⅛	Astrex		9	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Atalnto .15e	3.7	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1½	11-16	Atco Ind			5	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1-16
3⅛	1⅛	AtlsCM .05e	1.7	14	342	3	2⅛	3	
7⅛	3⅛	AtlasCp wt			1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
32½	18⅛	Augat .44	1.5	13	84	31	28⅛	28⅛	—2⅛
8⅛	1⅛	AutoTrn			96	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	AutmRod			18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	26⅛	AutoSw 1.20	3.0	11	7	40⅛	40	40	— ½
8½	4⅛	AVEMC .34	6.6	5	34	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	Avondl 1.20	7.2	23	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	7⅛	Avdin		11	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —							
2⅛	⅞	BRT			6	1⅛	1½	1½	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅛	BTU		15	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
34	18⅛	Baldor .28	.9	13	134	30⅛	29½	29½	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	BaldwS .30a	4.7		13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	BanFd 1.62e	8.9		7	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Bangor wt			38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11½	7	Banistr g.40			89	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	BarcoCa .12	3.1	17	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11	3⅛	BarnesE		13	3	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
25⅛	12	BarryR .20b	1.0	11	38	20	19⅛	19⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	BarthS		33	44	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Bartons		20	10	3	3	3	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	BaruchF		29	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Barwick			2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	15⅛	BnfStA s.40	2.2	6	30	u18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ½
17⅛	17⅛	BnfStB s.40	2.2	6	5	u18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2½	BergEnt		5	36	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	BeranB .24	2.3	7	146	u10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17½	13⅛	BraB pf1.15	6.5		20	u18	17½	17⅛	+ ⅛
8½	2⅛	BernzO			6	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Berven			99	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
3⅛	2	BethCp			7	3	3	3	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Beverly .12e	2.0	9	23	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8	BicPen .48	4.9	7	33	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Bickfrd .05e	2.4	6	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28	17⅛	BinkMf 1b	5.4	6	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
25	14	Blount .64	2.9	6	35	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	BodinAp			20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15	6⅛	BoltBer .20	1.6		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
27	14⅛	BowVall g.10			165	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
5½	4⅛	BowlA n .24	4.8	6	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
9	3	Bowmar			25	2⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24	12⅛	Bowne .48b	2.5	6	30	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
13⅛	5½	BrodldN .26	2.8	7	85	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	8⅛	BronHl wt			5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	13	Brascon 1a	4.9	4	707	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	20½	BrounE 1.40	4.5		6	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
16⅛	5⅛	BreezeCp .57t	5.6	6	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 12)

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

May 30, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	9⅞-9⅞	5 9/16-5 11/16	2-2 3/16	11¾-12	11¼-11⅛
2 M.	10⅛-10¼	5 13/16-5 15/16	2-2 3/16	12-12⅛	11¼-11⅛
3 M.	10⅜-10½	5 15/16-6 1/16	2-2 3/16	12-12⅛	11¼-11⅛
6 M.	10 9/16-10 11/16	6 11/16-6 13/16	2⅞-3	12-12⅛	11⅛-11⅛
1 Y.	10 7/16-10 9/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	3-3⅛	11¾-12	10⅞-11⅛

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, May 30, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	91¾	92¾
Ashland 7½-82	95½	96½
Australia 8¼-83	94½	95½
Australia 8¼-91	94¼	95¼
Australia 8¼-92	90¾	91¾
BTokyo 7¾-84	91¼	92¼
Barclays 8½-92	92¾	93¼
BCHyd. 7¾-85	90¾	91¾
Bell Can 7¾-87	90	91
BFCE 8¾-83	96¾	97¾
Brazil 9¼-84	95	96
Brit Gas 9-81	98½	99½
BrokenHill 8-85	92¾	93¾
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	96	97
Cdn NatlR 8¾-86	92¾	93¾
Charbonas 8¾-81	97½	98½
City Invest 8¾-84	93¾	94¾
Cons Food 7½-91	86¾	87¾
Conoco 8-86	95	96
Cutter Ham 8-87	91¾	92¾
EEC 8¼-82	96¼	97¼
EEC 7¾-84	92	93
ECS 8¾-81	98	99
ECS 8¾-97	90½	91½
EIB 8¾-83	95¼	96¼
EIB 8-84	93¼	94¼
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	94	95
EMI 9¼-89	92½	93½
Ericsson 8½-89	92¾	93¾
Esso 8-86 nov	97¼	98¼
Eurofima 8½-83	97¼	98¼
Fiat 8-82	94½	95½
First Chic 7-86	97½	98½
Gotaverken 8½-87	91	92
Gould 9¼-83	99½	100½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	93	95
Homersley 8½-84	96	97
Home Oil 9½-86	97¾	98¾
ICI 8¼-87	92¾	93¾
ISE Cndo 9-82	97¼	98¼
I.U. Overseas 9-83	96¾	97¾
Kidde W. 8½-85	92½	93½
Kockums 8-83	95¾	96¾
Manitoba 8¾-83	96	97
Michelin 9¼-86	98¼	99¼
Midld Intl 8¾-86	95¾	96¾
Montreal 9¼-83	98	99
NCBoard 8-87	91	92
NatWest 9-86	96¾	97¾
NBrunswick 9-83	97½	98½
NBrunswick 8-84	92¾	93¾
NZealand 7¾-82	98½	99½
NZealand 8½-83	96	97
NrsKombk 8½-91	93	94
Norskhyd 8½-92	91½	92½
Norway 8½-81	96¾	97¾
Occidental 9¾-83	98½	99½
Offsh Min 8¼-85	92½	93½
Ontario 9-83	98½	99½
OntarioHyd 8-87	91	92
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	95	96
QuebProv 8½-81	97¼	98¼
QuebProv 9-83	98¾	99¾
Ralston 7½-87	90½	91½
SaabScania 8½-89	91¼	92¼
S.A.S. 8-85	93½	94½
Shell 8-86	95	96
Shell 7½-87	92½	93½
Singer 8¾-82	95	96
Stlnd 8¾-88	97½	98½
Sweden 8¼-87	92	92¾
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	94¾	95¾
TMay 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
Textron 7¾-87	90½	91½
Transocean 8-86	95	96
Transocean 7½-87	90¾	91¾
UnOil 7½-87	93	94
Utah 8-87	92¼	93¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	90¾	91¾
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	90¾	91¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	73½	75½
Ashland 5-88	122	124
Beatrice 6¼-91	100	102
Beatrice 4½-92	84½	86½
Beecham 6¾-92	101¾	102¾
Boots 6¾-93	98¼	99¼
Borden 6¾-91	98½	100½
Borden 5-92	85½	87½
BroadHole 4¾-87	71	73
Carnation 4-88	69½	71½
Chevron 5-88	146	148
Chrysler 4¾-88	66	68
Chrysler 5-88	66½	68½
Coke Bott. 6¾-92	89	91
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	112½	114½
Cumminl 6¼-86	89½	91½
Dartind 4¾-87	79½	81½
EastKodak 4½-88	81½	83½
Ford 6-86	87½	89½
Ford 5-88	79	81
GenElec 4¼-87	75½	77½
GenFoods 4½-82	87½	89½
Gillette 4¾-82	84	86
Gillette 4¾-87	72½	74½
GulWestn 5-86	84½	86½
Honneywell 6-86	84	86
ICI 6¾-97	91¼	92¼
INA 6-97	92	94
ISE 6¾-89	85½	87½
ITT 4¾-97	71½	73½
Jusco 6-92	106¾	107¾
Komatsu 7¼-90	130¾	131¾
MorganJP 4¾-87	90	92
Nabisco 5½-88	94½	96½
OwensIll 4½-87	100	102
PenneyJC 4½-87	71	73
RCA 5-88	81	83
Revlon 4¾-83	132½	134½
Revlon 4¾-87	113½	115½
Sperry 4¾-88	94	96
Squibb 4¼-87	79½	81½
Texaco 4½-88	75½	77½
Texas 7½-93	89	91
Tyco 8½-88	100	102
UnCarb 4¾-82	89	91
WarnLamb 4½-87	73	75
WarnLamb 4¼-88	69½	71½
Xerox 5-88	73	75

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100

	Med.	Long.
Wednesday	95.83	88.94
Previous	95.83	88.94

Our Eurobanking Services in Luxembourg

We are the wholly-owned subsidiary in Luxembourg of Badische Kommunale Landesbank, a leading German bank headquartered in Mannheim. Our Eurobanking services include:

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Complementing our diversified Eurocredit capabilities in Luxembourg, we are also active in money market and foreign exchange dealing, as well as fixed-interest security trading.

To find out more about our Eurobanking services just contact:

- Albert Fraeri, Managing Director, Syndicated Euroloans.
- I. Ottaviani - Money market and Foreign exchange dealing.
- Dr H Braun - Security trading

BADISCHE KOMMUNALE LANDESBANK INTERNATIONAL S.A.

9, bd Roosevelt P.O.Box 626 Luxembourg-Ville Tel. 475991 Tel.: 475315 (Dealers) · Telex 1791, 1972 (Dealers) 1793 (Credit)

New Issue
May 31, 1979

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

African Development Bank

DM 100,000,000
7¾% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1979/1986

Offering Price:	99%
Interest:	7¾% p. a., payable on June 1 of each year
Maturity:	June 1, 1986
Listing:	Frankfurt am Main, Düsseldorf and Hamburg

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DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

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FIRST SECURITY CAPITAL AND INCOME FUND N.V.

(Established in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles)

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 26, 1979.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of First Security Capital and Income Fund N.V. ("the Company"), will be held at the offices of the Company, 6 John B. Gorsiraweg, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles on June 26, 1979 at 10.00 o'clock a.m. (local time) for the following purposes:

1. To receive a report from the Management on the business of the Company and the conduct of its affairs during the fiscal year ended December 31, 1977.

2. To approve the Company's annual accounts for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1977.

3. To approve the declaration and payment of the cumulative preferential dividend for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1977 on the issued and outstanding participating cumulative preference shares in a total amount of US$ 10.— per share for payment on June 28, 1979 to holders of bearer shares who present the coupon designated thereto and to holders of registered shares of record on June 26, 1979.

4. To elect a Managing Director for the ensuing year.

5. To elect members of the Board of Supervisory Directors.

6. To appoint independent auditors.

7. To ratify, confirm and approve the acts of the Managing Director and the Board of Supervisory Directors.

The official agenda of the meeting together with the annual accounts for the company's fiscal year ended December 31, 1977 may be inspected by all shareholders at the offices of the company as well as at the offices of its paying agents, viz: First National City Bank (Corporate Trust Office), New York, N.Y.; First National City Bank, Brussels, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg, Luxembourg.

Holders of registered shares will be entitled to vote at the meeting in person or by proxy. Holders of bearer shares will be entitled to vote at the meeting on presentation of their certificates or of a voucher given by any of the company's paying agents stating that certificates in respect of the number of shares specified in the voucher have been deposited with such paying agents and will remain on deposit until the end of the meeting.

The Managing Director
Caribbean Management Company
Curaçao, May 31, 1979

Weekly net asset value

on May 28, 1979

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. $65.93

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. $48.04

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

SOGEN INTERNATIONAL FUND, INC.

Notices to Holders of Bearer Depositary Receipts

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

On April 3, 1979, the Board of Directors of SoGen International Fund, Inc., declared an income dividend from net investment income realized during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1979. The amount of the dividend, which was computed on May 11, 1979, was $0.375 per share.

On and after June 25, 1979, holders of Bearer Depositary Receipts may upon presentation of Coupon N° 10 receive their dividend in the form of additional Bearer Depositary Receipts for full shares of the Fund computed at the net asset value per share of the Fund on June 22, 1979, without sales commission, plus a cash payment for any fractional shares. Holders of coupons may also receive payments in cash by submitting their request in writing to the Depositary by June 14, 1979, or, thereafter, by requesting the Depositary to apply to the Fund for the repurchase or redemption of the additional shares paid as a dividend and thereupon such person shall be entitled to receive cash based upon the net asset value of the Fund shares which will ordinarily be determined on the day following that of presentation.

This notice is published pursuant to paragraph 4 of terms and conditions of Bearer Depositary Receipts.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of SOGEN INTERNATIONAL FUND, INC., has been called to be held at the Fund's offices, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10020, on Wednesday, June 20, 1979, at 10:30 a.m., New York time, for the following purposes:

(1) To elect five directors to hold office until the next Annual Meeting and until their respective successors shall have been duly elected and qualified.

(2) To consider and ratify or reject the action taken by the Board of Directors in selecting Price Waterhouse & Co. as independent accountants for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1980.

(3) To consider and approve or disapprove an amendment of the Fund's Certificate of Incorporation acknowledging the proprietary interest of Société Générale in the name "SoGen".

(4) To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting or any adjournment or adjournments thereof.

Holders of record of the shares of Capital Stock of the Fund at the close of business on April 25, 1979, are entitled to vote at the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

The presence in person or by proxy of the record holders of shares aggregating a majority of the total number of the Fund's shares outstanding on the record date shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum.

Matters (1) and (2) require the affirmative vote of the majority of the Fund's shares voted at the meeting; matter (3) requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the Fund's outstanding shares on the record date represented and voting at the meeting.

The holders of Bearer Depositary Receipts may cause the underlying shares to be voted at such meeting by depositing their Bearer Depositary Receipts at the office of the undersigned Depositary or at the office of any Paying Agent not later than June 14, 1979, in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of the Bearer Depositary Receipts.

SOCIETE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE CONVERSION S.A.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the May 30, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.10	4.323	109.45 *	47.285 *	0.2451	—	6.808 *	120.74 *	38.17 *
Brussels (a)	30.645	63.506	16.074	6.946	3.6005 *	14.6905	—	17.73	5.603
Frankfurt	1.9148	3.9439	—	43.18 *	2.235 x	91.29 *	6.22 *	110.42 *	34.80 *
London (b)	2.06075	—	3.945	9.131	1,762.37	4.3155	63.51	3.5725	11.33
Milan	856.70	1,763.40	446.40	192.83	—	408.60	27.769	492.46	155.66
New York (c)	—	2.0555	1.907	4.4285	854.50	2.0875	30.77	1.7185	5.50125
Paris	4.43025	9.1425	231.38 *	—	5.1845 x	211.55 *	14.3975 *	255.26 *	80.71 *
Zurich	1.7342	3.57095	90.53985 *	39.12905 *	0.2026	82.7504 *	5.6246 *	—	31.5424 *
ECU	1.31351	0.638092	2.52076	5.83265	1,126.01	2.75759	40.5186	2.28551	7.22694

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish krona: 5.5025 ; Escudo: 49.90 ; Israeli £: 24.205 ; Peseta: 66.11 ; Schilling: 14.135 ; Sw.krona: 4.3575 ; Yen: 220.975 ; Norw. krona: 5.1975 ; Fin mark: 4.0005 ; Belgian financial franc:31.965 ; Hong Kong $: 5.096 ; Singapore $: 2.209 ; Canadian $: 86 275 U.S. cents

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000

ECU European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers: 2pm EST rates for New York.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT

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EXECUTIVE EMPLOYMENT BULLETIN
International Management
McGraw-Hill House, Maidenhead
Berkshire, SL6 2QL England

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, May 30, 1979

AELInd	5⅝	6⅛
AFAProt	7	9
AVMCp	3⅞	4⅝
AddisnW	11¼	12
AdvRoss	2⅝	3⅛
AdvMicr	28⅝	29⅛
AlexAlex	26	26⅝
Alicoinc	23	24
AllynB	9¼	10¼
AFinCp	22½	24½
AFurn	4⅝	4⅝
AGreet	11⅝	12⅛
AIntGp	49¼	50¼
AMicros	18½	19
AWeldng	17¼	18¼
Amterr	3⅝	3⅞
Anadite	8	8⅝
AnheusB	22⅝	23⅝
AntoCp	7⅝	8¼
ArdenGp	3⅞	4
ArkWGs	22½	23¼
AsdColo	22¼	23
AtlGsLt	15¼	15⅝
BairdCp	7⅝	8¼
BangHE	13⅛	14
BkomRt	15	15½
BasicRs g	8⅛	8⅝
BasstFr	16½	17¼
BoyleMk	9⅝	9⅞
Beeline	8⅝	9½
BetzLab	32¼	33
BibbCo	13½	14
BirdSon	20½	22
Birtchr	1⅞	2¼
BlkHHIP	23½	24¼
Bonanza	3⅝	4
BrookS	28½	30
BrwTom	23⅝	23⅞
Buckbee	6	6½
Buckeye	21¼	21¾
BurnupS	5⅝	6⅛
CalWtSv	32	33½
ConrodH	2	2½
CapSwC	13⅜	13⅝
CapInAir	3⅝	3⅞
CareCp	7½	8⅛
CnVtPS	15½	15⅞
ChmLea	24⅝	25¼
ChesUtl	9⅝	10½
CircleF	4½	5½
CitzUtA	37⅝	40½
CitzUtB	35	35⅝
ClarkJL	27½	29
ClowCp	8⅛	8⅝
ColuVent	1½	2½
ComCIH	23⅝	24¼
CmiShr	20	22
CmwTel	39	41
ConPap	61¾	62¾
Crawfd	14¼	15¼
CrosTre	18⅞	19¼
CutlrFed	1	1½
Cycltron	14½	16
DanlyM	19⅝	20⅝
DiaDes	13⅛	13⅝
DaytMal	24	26
DeklbAg	25½	26¼
DeLuxC	31½	32¼
DetConT	12	13
DellmB	24	25
DeweyEl	1⅜	2⅛
DiaCrys	23⅝	24⅝
DLonCru	31	32½
Docutel	7⅛	8⅛
DollrGn	8⅝	9⅝
Donldsn	22¼	23¼
DorchGs	16⅛	16⅝
DoylDB	19½	20¼
DunkinD	13⅞	13⅞
Duriron	15½	16½
EatnVnce	5½	6¼
EconLab	20⅞	21⅛
ElPasEl	9⅞	10⅛
ElderBe	8⅝	9
EleNucl	4½	5
ElModul	5½	6½
EnrDev	15	16
Entwistl	2⅝	3½
EqtOil	24¼	25¼
EthanAl	31⅜	32⅝
Fabri	11-16	15-16
FidUnLf	33⅞	34⅝
FtBkSys	36⅝	37½
FtBostn	20⅝	21½
FtEmpS	11	11½
FtWnFin	5⅛	5½
Flickgr	13⅝	13⅝
FloatPnt	14¼	15¼
FlaWatU	¾	1
ForestO	18½	19
Formiell	2⅝	3¼
FrankCp	7⅝	8¼
FrankEl	12⅝	12⅞
GnRlEst	8½	10
GnRsins	79	81
GovEFn	11½	12¼
GreenM	11½	12
GrayAdv	34	37
Glfintst	15	16½
Gyrodyn	4⅝	5⅛
Hardwk	15	15⅝
HrpRow	12½	13
HarpGp	21	21⅝
HartfNt	15⅝	16¼
HearfF	20⅝	21½
Halobm	2¼	2⅝
Hoover	18½	19
HorizRs	1⅞	1⅞
HyattInt	15½	16½
IndNucl	4½	5
Infraind	3⅝	3⅞
IntelCp	47½	48½
IntrcEnr	7½	8½
IntmtGs	13½	14
InBkWsh	8⅝	9⅛
IwaSoUt	23⅝	24⅛
JamWP h	8⅛	8⅝
Jomsby	14½	15¼
JiffyFd	½	⅞
JoslynM	16½	17¼
KaiSt pf	28	29⅝
Kalvar	2½	2⅞
Kaman	18⅞	19½
KmpAm	10⅞	11⅛
KateGre	5-16	13-16
Kaysam	3	4½
KellySv	27½	29
Keuffel	16⅝	17⅜
Kimball	15⅝	15⅞
KingInt	16⅛	17½
KnapeV	14¼	15¼
Kratos	15⅜	16⅜
Lancain	18⅛	19
LandRes	2⅝	3⅛
LaneCo	22½	23½
LidStor	6½	7¼
LinBcst	41¼	42½
Logetrn	10⅜	11⅜
ModsGE	14⅛	15¼
MagellPet	2 15-16	3⅛
MairRt h	1⅞	1⅝
Mallkrt	28½	29½
MatAsst	20⅝	21¼
MoulLP	25	26½
McCorm	14½	15
McQuay	11½	12¼
MidsxW	20¼	21¼
MdldCap	6⅛	6⅝
MidlRes	3 13-16	4 1-16
MidlBks	26⅜	27⅜
Millipr	25⅝	26½
MissVlG	14	15
MontCol	7⅛	7⅝
MoorePd	18⅛	19⅛
MoraRes	2	2⅝
Mostek	24⅝	24⅞
MotchM	16½	17½
MotClub	6⅛	6⅝
Mueller	22½	23½
NargCp	21½	23
NatGOil	13½	14½
NwldRE	14⅝	15½
NJNGas	14¼	15¼
NielsnA	23⅝	24¼
NielsnB	23⅝	24¼
NoCarGs	11⅞	11⅞
NoEOl un	72⅝	75
NwtNGs	12¼	12⅝
NwstPS	16⅛	17¼
Noxell	20⅝	20⅞
OglivyM	19⅝	20½
OhFerro	11	12
OtterTP	21	21½
PCAInt	7⅝	7⅞
PabstB	11½	12
PcGaR	20½	21¼
PauleyP	9½	10¼
PeerMf	8⅝	9½
PanoEnt	14⅝	15⅛
Petrolit	48	49
Petribon	23¼	24¼
PierceSS	10	10⅛
Pinkrtn	29	30
PionHIB	21½	21⅝
Plastine	2½	3½
Possis	6	6⅝
Progrp	1	1⅝
PbSvNC	11⅝	12⅛
PurtBen	18⅛	19
PutDCap	8⅛	8⅞
Qualinns	5⅝	6
RogenPr	8⅝	8⅝
Raychm	87½	89½
Raymnd	28½	29½
RecgEq	7⅛	7¼
ReadEx	28⅛	29
RobbMy	34½	36½
Roselon	4¼	5⅛
Rouse	11⅜	12⅛
RusStov	15½	16
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	2⅝	2⅞
ScrippH	48	51
SeisDell	11½	12
Svcmstr	27	28
Shawmt	35	36
SolidSIS	11½	12½
SCalWtr	13⅞	14½
SwGsCp	11	11¾
SwElSv	15½	16¼
Standvn	28⅝	29½
StdRegs	25⅝	26⅛
StanHP	25⅛	26¼
SterlSt	5⅝	6¼
StrawCl	25	26½
SuperEl	6⅝	7⅝
TIME DC	6¼	6½
Tampax	29	30
TecumP	61	63
Tennant	28½	30½
Tiprary	9½	10
TascoCp	14⅝	15
TrnsOcO	18	19
TricoPd	48	51
TritnOG	5⅝	6⅛
TysonFd	15	16
UnMcGll	10	11
USSurg	19¼	19⅞
USTrck	14⅜	15¼
UVaBsh	24½	25
UpPenP	16¼	17½
VolyGas	10	10½
VanDus	19⅝	20
Velcro g	9⅝	9⅝
VaNBsh	14¼	15¼
WshEnr	14⅛	14⅝
WebbRs	17⅛	18¼
Weldtrn	2½	3⅛
WigtnMg	9⅛	10¼
WellsGa	5⅝	6
WtnMtg	4⅛	4⅝
WmorC	24½	35¼
WoodLot	27½	28¼
WWEns	6⅞	7⅛
WrightW	4⅛	5⅝
ZionUtc	19½	20½

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 11)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
22¾	11½	BristBr .60	2.9	9	7	20⅝	20½	20½	— ¼
6	3⅛	BroDart .20	4.8	10	637	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
19½	10	BrooksP .44	2.6	9	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
8⅝	1	BrownCo wt			26	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
36	24⅛	BrnFA 1.16	3.7	10	9	31⅛	31	31	— ⅞
37¾	24⅝	BrnFB 1.16	3.6	11	16	32⅜	32	32¼	— ¼
17	10⅛	Buell .50	4.5	4	17	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
6	3⅛	Buildex		4	4	4⅛	4	4	
3⅜	1⅞	Burgess			6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	Burnsin .60	5.6	7	16	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
		— C—C—C —							
18	10	CK Pet .16	1.2	29	9	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	CDI		7	27	9	9	9	
16⅝	6⅜	CHB Fd .57t	8.6	5	27	6⅝	d 6½	6⅝	
6¼	3⅛	CMI Cp .05e	.9	9	41	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19¼	9¼	CRS .30	2.9	6	10	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅜
21½	11⅜	CSE 1.20	5.7	5	31	u21½	20⅞	21	+ ⅝
29¾	12¼	CWTran .70	3.0	5	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
9	4⅜	CapleA .05e	.6	4	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	13	Caldor .40a	2.2	7	23	18⅜	18½	18½	— ⅛
13⅝	4⅞	Calcomp		20	78	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
11⅞	11¾	Calcomo wd			269	u12	11⅞	11⅞	
56½	26	CalPtC 2	3.9	7	85	54	51¼	51½	—3
24¼	11⅝	Camco .30	1.3	11	17	23¾	23⅝	23½	— ⅛
6⅝	4	CmpChb g			12	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
14⅞	6⅝	CdnHmst g			205	14½	14⅜	14½	
11	5⅛	CdMarc g	3.7		172	u11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
19⅞	12⅞	CdnMer g			9	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
32½	14⅛	CdnOcc g.58a			21	31¼	31	31	— ¼
114½	48	CdnSupO g			156	112⅝	110	111	—1
6⅞	3⅛	CapitlFd .20	5.2	4	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	Caressa .85e	1.3	9	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
32⅜	25	Carnat 1.50	5.5	8	167	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅛
19	11⅞	CaroEn 1.20	6.6	6	5	18⅛	18	18⅛	
57¾	49¾	CaroPLpf 5	9.9		z20	50½	50½	50½	— ¾
12	5⅝	CarrolDv		9	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
20	13⅝	CastlAM 1b	6.3	5	6	16	16	16	
23⅝	19½	CasFd 1.60a	8.2		12	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
14½	6⅛	Cavitrn .10e	.8	14	23	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	CelluCft		6	10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
36⅜	32¼	CenM pf3.50	11.		z50	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
6⅜	5½	CentSe .65	11.		7	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	ChryFa .05e	.9	6	1	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
22⅜	12⅞	Cenvill 1.20	8.1	4	31	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
6⅝	2⅛	CertifCp		10	11	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
6⅛	3⅝	Cetec .08	1.6	10	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	ChampHo		13	162	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16¼	13⅝	ChartM s		6	5	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	19⅝	ChiRv 1.60a	7.8	13	2	20½	20½	20½	
37	15⅝	ChiefDv g1e			34	35	34¼	34¼	—1⅛
11⅛	6⅞	ChildWld		6	11	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
12⅝	6½	ChilmCp .30	4.3	4	11	7	7	7	— ⅛
18⅛	13	CircleK 1	6.0	8	16	17	16¾	16¾	
16⅛	7⅝	Citation .56	5.6	7	10	10	10	10	
13⅛	10⅛	CityGas .92	7.1	6	4	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
6	3	Clabir .14b	3.7	9	25	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
10⅞	7⅜	Claroit .30e	2.8		7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
6⅛	3⅝	ClarkC .18e	3.0	7	5	6	6	6	
11¾	5⅝	Clarostat		6	4	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
16⅛	14	Clausng s		5	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
20	8⅝	Clopay .32	3.5	7	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5½	2⅝	CohenHat		9	12	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	14⅛	Colemn .92	5.1	7	20	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
21⅝	9⅛	ColCml		68	197	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅜	Colwell .60	4.4	9	15	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
35	27⅞	Cominc g 2			31	34¼	33⅝	34⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	15⅝	ComAll .40	2.1	7	15	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ¼
16¼	13⅛	ComA pf1.60	11.		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—
19½	9¼	ComMtl .40	3.1	5	122	u19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
35¼	13⅜	Comdint		9	255	31⅛	30⅝	31	— ⅜
5½	1½	ComdrCp		67	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
12⅜	8⅝	Compo s .20	2.0	12	227	10¼	10	10	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅛	CompuD		7	3	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
7⅞	13-16	Compinv			4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ¼
26⅝	10⅞	Conchm .80	4.0	7	6	20	20	20	
18½	8⅝	Condec .30f	3.2		39	9⅝	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
4	2⅝	ConnlyC			1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	5	ConnrHm		5	15	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	16⅛	Conrock .90a	3.3	8	6	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	5¼	ConsOG			39	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
7-64	3-64	ConsOG rt			2844	1-16	3-64	3-64	—1-64
11½	8⅝	ConsRef .60	6.2	8	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13-16	¼	ConfTel wt			7	⅜	5-16	5-16	
10	5¼	CookIn .20e	3.6	3	27	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
37⅜	13⅝	CookP .15i		20	23	33¼	33	33⅛	— ⅜
6½	2⅝	CoopJr .10e	3.0		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
27½	13	CoreLb .28	1.2	17	6	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
31⅝	14¼	Cornlius .80	4.1	10	27	20⅜	19⅝	19¾	— ⅝
5½	2¼	Cramer			5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅜	1⅝	CrestFo		5	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
22⅝	9½	CrestOil .24a	1.0	29	282	u23⅝	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅜
11½	9½	CrestOil wt			8	u12	11½	12	+ ½
32⅝	18	Crompt 1.40	5.0	5	9	28⅛	28	28	— ¼
32½	23	CrossAT 1.20	4.4	9	19	27⅜	27	27	— ¼
80⅝	20⅝	CwnCP .60a	.8	4	150	74½	72¼	72¼	— ¼
17½	9¼	CrutcR .36	2.6	18	72	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
32¾	14⅝	CrystlO .60	1.9	47	89	u32⅝	31	31¼	—1½
29⅝	15	CubicCp .60	3.6	6	53	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ½
22½	16¼	Curtice 1.10	6.0	5	10	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
		— D—D—D —							
5⅝	2⅞	DCL		6	179	5¼	5⅞	5¼	
3⅝	2½	DWG .35t	11.	8	126	3⅛	3	3⅛	
6	3⅛	DamonC		5	8	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
14¼	6⅝	Damson			68	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
11¼	9⅝	DataAC n		10	36	10⅞	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	Datapd .30	2.2	7	207	14⅛	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
14⅝	9	DayMn .25e	1.9	23	30	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅜	DeRose		24	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	13½	DelLabs .48	3.3	14	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	6	DeltaIO .07e	.5	17	63	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
9⅞	7	DelwdF .60	7.5	9	3	8	8	8	
22	15⅝	DenTal .20	.9	17	29	21¾	21⅝	21½	
2⅛	1	DesgnJw		28	15	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	9	DevCpA		4	39	u17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	17¼	DevonGp s		4	z800	17½	d17	17	— ⅜
7⅜	2⅝	Digicon		37	25	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
2⅜	1	Diodes			135	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅝	DisFab		6	5	2	2	2	
36	14	Documat		12	94	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	
35½	29	DomeP g s		12	2405	34⅞	33⅝	34⅛	
24½	15¼	Damir g1.80a			39	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
19½	11¾	Dawny .46	3.1	4	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	16⅞	DrexUt 1.68	9.7		1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
12¼	8	DrivHarr			2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
14⅝	7	DrFair .40	4.9	8	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1⅞	1 3-16	Dunlop .08r	5.8	8	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
19⅝	13	DplxPd .80	4.2	4	6	19⅝	19	19	
36½	23½	Dplx pf 1.45	4.3		1	34	34	34	+ ½
13½	8¾	DurTst .40b	4.1	10	21	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8	2¾	Dynicin		250	988	7⅞	7¼	7½	— ⅛
27¼	13¾	Dyneer .72	3.0	7	5	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
		— E—E—E —							
15⅞	8½	EECO .24	2.0	18	11	11⅜	11½	11⅜	
21⅝	11¼	EarthRes 1	5.0	8	185	20⅝	19⅝	20	— ⅛
21⅝	16½	EstnCo 1.20	6.9	6	1	17½	17½	17½	
4⅞	3¼	EazorE .24	6.4	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Edmos			16	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
21½	14⅞	EDO .40	3.3	8	16	18¼	18	18¼	
14⅞	8⅛	Ehren .10a	.7	11	97	14¼	13¾	14	— ⅛
7¼	3	ElAudD		3	20	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
24¼	15⅛	Electrog 1	5.7	7	3	17½	17½	17½	
36½	23¼	ElecAm 1.40	4.4	7	9	32⅜	32	32	— ⅛
16⅞	15⅝	Elsinor n		23	870	15⅝	d14½	14⅝	—1
9½	6⅝	EmrRd		5	10	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
10½	5⅝	EngyRs .24	3.1	17	17	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Ero Ind			3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5¼	2¼	EtzLav .10e	1.9	19	33	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	13	EvansAr .40	2.8	9	20	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
.8⅞	4½	Execive		9	1	5	5	5	
		— F—F—F —							
10	6⅝	FPA .40	4.4	2	5	9	9	9	
9½	3⅝	FSF Ind .12	2.3		48	5⅞	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
11⅜	10	FabInd s		4	21	10¼	d 9⅝	10	— ½
6¾	2⅝	FairTex		4	31	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
3⅛	1¼	FairfNob			12	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
7⅝	2½	FairmC .15	2.3	25	31	7	6¼	6⅝	+ ¼
16½	9	FamDir .36	3.0	7	8	12⅛	12	12⅛	
3⅝	2¼	FamRc		6	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	8⅞	FannyF .50e	3.6	7	4	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
14	8½	FayDrg .24b	2.4	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
21	12⅝	FedMort .60	3.5		1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
19¼	14¾	FedRt 1.36	8.4	16	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
8¼	4⅝	FedRes		19	99	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
33⅝	18⅝	Felmnt .25	.8	16	38	31¾	31	31	— ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Fidelco			20	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞	
10⅝	7½	FtConn 1	11.	7	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
24⅞	16¼	FtSLSh 1b	4.9	4	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
18⅝	10	FischrP 1t	7.8	6	5	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Fishman			41	3⅛	3	3	
19⅛	15⅝	FitchGE 1.80	10.	5	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Flagg		11	55	5¼	4¾	5¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	3¾	FlanEnt		5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅝	18¾	FlightSf s		15	143	19⅛	d18¼	18¼	—1
4¾	2¾	FlaCap			1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
12	7¼	FlaRck .21e	2.3	4	21	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
17½	7	FlowGen		11	6	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Flowers .44	3.6	7	13	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	FlukeJ s		12	15	16¾	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
10	5⅞	Foodrm .50	7.0	4	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 13)

Tokyo Exchange

May 30, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	340	Matsu E. Wks	56
Canon	532	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	15
Dai Nip. Print	573	Mitsubi Corp.	42
Fuji Bank	336	Mitsui Co.	33
Fuji Photo	615	Mitsukoshi	48
Hitachi	253	Nippon Elec.	36
Honda Motor	530	Sharp	4
C. Itoh	399	Sony Corp	2,4
Japan Air L.	2,950	Sumitomo Bank	3
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,050	Taisho Marine	2
Kao Soap	585	Takeda	4
Kirin Brewery	431	Teijin	1
Komatsu	345	Tokyo Marine	5
Kubota	282	Toray	1
Matsu El. Ind.	703	Toyota	9

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	28.70
Albert Heijn	93.60
Algembank	344.50
Amrobank	70.30
A'Dam Rub	51.00
Fokker	23.80
Heineken	85.10
H.V.A.	52.00
Hoogovens	31.30
K.L.M.	104.60
Nat. Nedder	110.40
Pakhoed	47.00
Philips	24.00
Robeco	161.50
Rolinco	131.50
Rorento	111.40XD
Royal Dutch	141.20
Unilever	123.30
Van Ommer	179.60
VMF-Stork	43.20

Brussels

Arbed	2,640
GBL (B.lamb)	1,730
Cockerill	554
Electrobel	6,790
GB-Inno-BM	2,710
Hoboken	N.A.
Petrofina	4,670
Ph. Gevaert	1,274
Soc. Generale	2,100
Solvay	2,565
Un. Miniere	888

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	49.90
B.A.S.F.	135.00
Bayer	134.80
Commerzbnk	188.50
Cont. Gummi	57.20
Daimler	285.50
Demag	N.Q.
Deutsche Bnk	261.50
Dresdner Bnk	202.50
Hoechst	134.00
Hoesch	42.80
Karlstadt	300.00
Kaufhof	217.50
K.H.D.	178.50
Lufthansa	92.00
Mannesman	151.50
Metallgesell.	220.00
Neckermann	161.10
RWE.new	168.00
Schering	236.40
Siemens	246.80
Thyssen	89.40
Varta	170.00
Veba	147.10
Volkswagen	226.70

London

Anglo-Am Co	4.28
Anglo-Am	8.44½
Barclays Bnk	4.70
Beecham Gp	5.78
BICC	1.36
Boots	2.83
Bowater	1.90
BAT Ind.	2.96
BOC Int'l	0.29
Brit. Pet.	11.14
Burmah	1.13
Cadbury Sc.	0.64
Chartered	1.66
Courtaulds	1.11
De Beer D	4.20
Decca Rec	3.65
Distillers	2.20
Dunlop	0.74
E Mus Ind	1.09
GEC	4.07
Free St Ged	24⅛
GKN	2.84
Glaxo Gp	4.73
Gold Fields	2.61
Gt Un St	4
Guinness	1.
Hawker-Sidd	2.
Hudson Bay	$14
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.
Imps	0.
Marks & Spen.	1.
Metal Box	3.
Nichols	0.
Plessey	1.
Rand Mines	0.51
Rank Org.	2.
Royal Dutch	3
R.T.Z.	3.
Shell	7.
Thorn (A)	4.
Tube Invest.	4.
Union Carb.	4.
Vickers	1.
War L3½	0.32
West Deep	$15
West Driel	$44
West Hold	$30
West Min	1.
Woolworth	0.77
ZCI	0.12

Milan

Bastogi	820
ERBA	1,640
EreMarelli	275
Fiat	2,765
Finsider	168
Generali	43,495
IFI	2,305
Italgas	705
Italsider	410
LaRinas	115
Montedis	193
Olivetti	1,125
Pirelli	1,660
Snia Visco	940

Paris

Air Liquide	398
Aquitaine	647
BSN	589
Carrefour	1,690
Cim Lafarge	242
Cie Bancaire	361
CFP	168
CGE	383
CCF	148
Ferodo	360
Gen Occident	252
Imetal	83
L Oreal	641
Mach Bull	52
Michelin	930
Moet Henn	460
Moulinex	80
Paribas	285
PUK	98
Penarroya	67
Perrier	285
Peugeot	319
Rh Poulenc	122
Sacilor	16
St Gobain	132
Suez	294
Telemecan	771
Thomson	272
Usinor	11

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,4
Buehrle	2,5
B Boveri	1,8
Cib Geigy	1,3
Cr Suisse	2,1
Fisher	7
HofRochN	7,6
Nestle	3,4
Sandoz	4,3
Ste B. Suisse	3
Sulzer	2,6
U.B. Suisse	3,1

European Gold Markets

May 30, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	272.50	270.25	—3.1
Zurich	271.625	269.875	—3.7
Paris (12.5 kilo)	291.29	290.55	—8.7

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Base	Aug.	Nov.	Option for February 1980 start on July 9th 1979
275	11.75-12.75	17.25-18.25	
280	9.25-10.25	15.25-16.25	
285	6.75- 7.75	13.00-14.00	
290	4.75- 5.75	10.25-11.25	
295	— —	7.25- 8.25	

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• Central European Region •

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FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

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landenmanager Duitsland

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هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 30

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
9¾	6	FooteM		10	5	9	9	9	
33¾	27½	Foote pf2.28	6.7		6	33¾	33	33	— ¼
25¼	9⅝	ForestC .10	.7	8	16	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
8⅞	3¼	ForestLab			42	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9	4⅛	FranklnRt		25	20	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
11¾	5¼	Franks .36	4.1	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7	4½	Friedm .24b	4.6	4	15	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
15¾	3¾	FriendFr			84	4½	3½	4½	+ ¾
13	9½	Friona s .40	4.1	4	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	
9½	6	Frischs .30b	4.8	5	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
19¾	9⅛	FrontA .20b	2.0	6	4	10¼	10	10¼	
9⅝	4	FrontA wt			11	4⅝	4½	4½	
		— G—G—G —							
2⅞	1⅞	GIExpl		12	25	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
6½	2½	GIT			1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10¾	4⅝	GRI .30	5.2	8	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1¼	GTI			9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Galaxy .06t	1.2	3	32	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Goran .81e	10.	5	7	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
28½	14⅛	GatLjet .40b	2.4	8	28	16¾	16½	16½	+ ¼
4	2⅝	Gaylrd .05e	1.8	4	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Gaynor		7	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22¾	19¼	GelmSc n		20	8	22½	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅝
5	2½	GnEmp .32	8.8	5	6	4	3⅝	4	
9¾	4⅛	GenExp			184	8⅝	8	8½	
5½	2⅝	GnHous		3	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Genisco		9	18	3	3	3	
33	13⅞	GerbSc .20	.7	13	63	31⅛	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
17½	15⅜	GiantF s 1	6.1	4	6	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
14⅛	7⅝	GntYell g.60e			97	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ¼
7¼	5	Glasrock		16	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
34⅞	21½	Glatfltr 1.20	3.7	7	7	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
30	14⅝	Glnrar .72	3.2	7	16	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
3¼	1⅝	Glover			2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6½	3½	Gldblatt			13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅝	3	GoldnCyc			29	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
44⅝	12¼	GldNugt .08l	.4	39	1218	24¼	22⅝	22⅝	— 1⅝
13	7	GoldWH .64	8.7	4	42	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	GoldField			71	⅝	11-16	11-16	— ⅛
2½	⅝	Gdrich wt			18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26	19	GormR 1.20a	5.9	7	8	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
12	8¼	GouldT .88	7.9	9	4	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6¼	GrahMf .30	3.6	25	10	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
11½	7¼	GrandAu .31e	3.4	5	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
18⅝	9⅝	GrndCtl .50	4.9	6	42	10½	10¼	10¼	
19½	8⅝	GranarA		95	15	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	GlAmInd		4	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8	4⅛	GtBasinP		32	683	7⅜	7	7⅛	— ⅛
33¾	18⅛	GtLkCh .28	.9	15	65	32⅜	31½	31½	— 1
3⅝	2⅛	GtLakR .03t		19	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10	8⅝	GREIT .40	4.4	17	16	9	9	9	
25⅝	14⅝	GrossT 1.44	6.9	7	20	22⅛	21	21	— ½
24½	14⅛	Gulford .88	4.0	3	20	22⅛	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
46	23⅛	GlfCon g1.40			78	45⅛	44½	44½	— 1
11⅝	5	Gulfstrm		4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
		— H—H—H —							
3½	1⅛	HalcoPd			1	1½	1½	1½	
15	9⅛	HallsM .80	7.6	4	13	11	10½	10½	— ⅜
8⅛	5	Hamptn		4	20	7	7	7	
16¼	12½	Hanfrd .88	6.0	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	HanSqRt		96	10	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
31¾	22½	Harlond 1	3.3	11	5	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ¼
5⅝	2¼	Harvey		8	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	3¼	Hasbro .05t		7	18	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	Hasting .60	6.1	5	13	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
7½	4¼	HawaiA			1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	2½	HlthCh		14	3	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6	Heitnk .30	3.6	4	9	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	HeinWr .39e	4.4	8	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Helnick .10	2.2	8	52	4⅝	4½	4½	
2⅝	1⅛	HelmMig			17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	10⅝	Hess's .60b	5.0	6	2	12	12	12	
12⅝	5⅜	HGInc .06r	.7	8	54	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
14⅝	7⅝	HiShear .20	1.8	6	45	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	6½	Highland			10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	4⅝	Hlptrnic .20	2.4	12	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅝	3¼	Hofman .20	5.0	4	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
13⅝	5½	HollyCp		14	62	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
58⅝	33⅝	HmeOA g1.30			3	u51½	51	51½	+ 1
35	15	Hormel 1.48	4.8	6	4	31⅝	31¼	31⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	6⅛	HornHar		25	84	17⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8½	HospM .60	5.7	28	9	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
21	15⅝	Hotel 1.85e	9.9	13	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
8	5	HousRon .50b	.6.7	4	4	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
5⅝	3	HouseVl		13	11	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
27½	13½	HouOM .80	4.4	11	503	19	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
26	15⅝	HouO pf7.69	8.5		35	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
25	6½	HowelC .40	1.7	14	31	24⅝	22¾	23⅝	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Howell .15e	5.0	16	15	3	3	3	— ⅛
31½	24	HubelA 1.44	5.2	7	13	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅛
31⅝	23⅝	HubelB 1.44	5.2	7	80	28	27¼	27½	— ⅛
14½	9½	HuckMf .28	2.2	7	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6½	HudsnGn		3	26	10½	10	10	— ⅛
55⅝	33⅝	HudBO g 2			32	55	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
19½	8¼	Huffy .68	3.8	8	204	18⅝	17½	18	— ⅛
8½	3⅛	HuntH .20	3.5	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
53	24⅝	HuskyO g 1			101	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
6⅝	3	Hycel			24	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
		— I—I—I —							
5⅝	3½	ICH .15e	3.0	4	9	5	5	5	
10⅝	7⅛	ICM .50e	5.1	12	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3½	IFS Ind .14	2.7	6	11	4½	4½	4½	
16⅝	8⅝	IMC .28	2.3	4	6	12⅝	12⅝	12½	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Imperlnd			4	5	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	16⅝	ImprOil A g1			571	28⅛	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
3	1	InflightSv			34	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Inolex			22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	11⅛	Instron .40	1.8	8	7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
2	⅞	InstrSys		20	214	1⅝	1	1	— ⅛
11⅝	6	IntCtyGs g.28			277	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
17½	10⅝	Intrmk .20r	1.1	8	188	u19	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
4½	2½	IntBaknt		10	174	3⅝	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	IntFdSvc			85	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
29⅝	17⅝	IntGenl 1.40	5.4	4	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	IntProt .30	5.0	4	17	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	IntSeaw .60	8.0	6	3	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
2⅝	⅞	IntStrtch			28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	13-16	Interphot			5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅛	7⅝	Intplast .30	2.8	9	20	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½
4½	1½	InvestFla		1	32	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
9⅝	7	InvRlT .40e	.7	11	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28⅝	15½	Ionics		11	10	23½	22½	22½	— 1
34½	17½	IroqBrd .36	1.4	9	10	25⅛	24⅝	25	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	Irvinlnd .16	2.1		43	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8⅛	6⅛	IsraelD .67e	10.		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		— J—J—J —							
7⅝	4⅝	Jaclyn .40b	7.8	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10½	Jacobs .50b	4.3	6	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅝	Jensen 1.50t	27.	4	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅛	2	Jetero .05e	2.2	28	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Jetronic		5	39	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
11⅛	5	JohnPd .36	7.0	12	3	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
9½	2⅝	JuniperP			151	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10½	7½	Jupiter		2	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		— K—K—K —							
8⅝	3⅛	KTelin .30e	3.9	48	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Kaisim .75c			79	2	2	2	
10⅝	3½	KapokT		17	14	4⅝	4	4½	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	KayCp .50	3.1	7	10	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	7⅝	KenaiCp		7	72	12	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Kenwin .60	5.9	5	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Key Co .20e	4.8	4	4	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	KinArk		9	32	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
24	15⅝	KingRd s .32	1.7	6	24	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— 1⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Klr Mfg		3	12	3	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	4½	Kleinerts			35	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7½	3⅝	KuhnStr		3	5	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —							
6⅛	2⅝	LSB .22t	4.8	10	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	LaBarge .06	3.0	18	2	2	2	2	
6⅝	3⅝	LaMaur .20	3.6	11	4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	LaPnt			1	3	3	3	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	LalyRad		21	21	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2	LakeSh g			29	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
10	3⅝	Landmk		7	17	8⅛	8	8	
8½	4⅝	Laneco .20b	2.4	4	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
20	15⅝	LeaRnl s.60	3.3	8	7	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	LeePh		10	62	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅝	9⅛	LehighP		4	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	LelsureT		4	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12	5⅝	LbtyFb .39t	4.8	5	78	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ½
8⅝	5⅛	LillIAnn .24	3.0	11	1	8	8	8	
8⅛	3⅝	LincAm		7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅛	2⅛	LloydsE			26	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	2	Lodge .08e	3.0	10	22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26⅝	9⅛	LoewT wt			109	17	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅛
19½	9⅛	Lopicon		11	27	13⅝	13	13	
21⅛	15⅝	LaGenS 1.02	4.9	6	2	21	21	21	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	LundyEl		7	10	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Lydall .60a	5.6	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	LynchCp		2	3	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Lynnwear		3	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
		— M—M—M —							
8⅝	4½	MWA			1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Macks .20	3.3	4	30	6⅛	6	6	
3⅝	1⅛	Macrod		22	42	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20½	17⅛	MePS 1.84	10.	4	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Masood		12	6	11⅝	11⅝	11½	
9½	6⅛	MonrC .40	4.8	7	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1 11-16	⅝	Marlnda			351	1⅝	1 11-16	1 11-16	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Marine .28e	1.7	6	17	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	20	Marm pf2.25	11.		5	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
5½	3⅛	MrshF		2	1	3⅛ d	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Marshln		34	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25	11⅝	MartPr .40	3.0	5	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	8½	Maslnd .60a	5.7	16	5	10½	10½	10½	
23½	16⅛	MtrlRsh s.20	.9	13	34	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
12½	9½	Matrix s			6	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	MaulTec			24	3½	3⅝	3½	
7⅝	3⅛	McCulO		20	210	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	McKeon		4	28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
21	14⅝	Means 1.20	7.0	7	23	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Medalst .50	5.3	5	18	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	MedalnGo		9	11	5	5	5	
23⅝	17	MedlaG .72	3.4	8	8	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	Meenan n.24	2.0	7	24	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
13½	7	Megolnt .24	2.2	5	149	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	MEMCo 1	7.3	7	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL .50b	.4	4	34	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	MetPro .15	1.6	10	60	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅝	7⅝	Metex .40	3.1	7	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
37⅝	20	Metpth .32	1.4	16	67	24	23½	23⅝	— ½
4	1⅝	Metrocar		10	3	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	MichGen			18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	MchSug .10e	1.5		14	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅝	MickIbry .16	3.6	64	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
13⅛	6	MidldCo .20	2.5	4	3	8	8	8	+ ⅛
24⅛	11⅛	MidlGts .40	2.1	11	35	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Miller H		6	37	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
54⅛	46⅛	MinP pf 5	10.		z75	49	48	49	+ 1
6	2⅛	MissnIT		64	368	u 6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
29	13⅝	MitchIE .20	.7	11	309	28⅛	26⅝	27⅛	— ½
19⅝	12	MiteCp .50	2.7	7	150	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	5½	MonMg .44	7.5	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	11	Moog .40b	2.1	8	10	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	6	MtgGth .49e	8.5	15	1	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
9	4½	MortnSh .32	5.8	5	5	5⅝	5½	5½	
12⅝	7	MottSM .20	2.2	5	8	9	9	9	— ⅛
25⅝	15½	MtVMII 1a	4.1	5	1	24½	24½	24½	
6⅝	1½	Movielab		8	97	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		— N—N—N —							
15½	11	NFC n .20	1.5	8	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
18	9⅛	Napco .20	2.0	6	8	10	10	10	
7½	4⅛	Nardo .20	3.1	8	6	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
14⅛	12½	NCovSt n.50	4.0	9	27	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
9½	5⅛	NatEdu .18t	2.2	5	74	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
7	2⅛	NtParos			47	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
11½	4⅝	NtPatent			180	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	NtSilvr .20e	4.4		5	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	NelsLB .72t	12.	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	NestLM .05e	1.7	10	23	3	2⅝	3	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	Nldria .05e	3.1	8	16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17⅝	9	NMexAr .30e	2.9	35	3	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11	8⅝	NPinRt s.84	8.8	14	37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
11	5⅝	NProc .55e	6.7	8	41	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
32	23	NYTim .80	3.1	19	98	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ½
11⅝	5⅝	NewbE .50	8.5	31	25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅝	Newcor s.56	5.2	4	6	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
5	2	Nexus		9	2	4	4	4	
32⅝	17⅝	NiagFSv .80	2.7	8	97	30⅛	29	29⅝	+ ¾
11⅝	3⅛	Nolex			27	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
13	7½	Norin .40	3.6	4	3	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Norl pf 1.50	12.		5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
25	3⅝	Nortek .04	.4	6	35	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	NoARov .20	1.0	7	22	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅝	NoCdO g			48	10⅛	10	10⅛	
49⅛	41⅝	NIPS pf4.25	10.		z100	42	42	42	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	NuclDta		11	6	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	18	Numac g.07l			161	28⅝	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
		— O—O—O —							
4⅛	2⅛	OEA .10e	2.9		3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅝	Oakwd .12b	1.0	5	15	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
16	11	OhSealy .84	6.2	8	2	13½	13½	13½	
10	5⅝	Olsnd .40e	4.6	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23½	13⅝	OnLine .24	1.2	13	49	20	20	20	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅝	OrioleH .45e	4.8	3	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	7⅝	OutdrSp .20	1.4	13	20	14½	14½	14½	
5⅛	1⅝	OxfordFt			54	21	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4½	OzarkA .20e	3.8	8	396	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
		— P—Q —							
2	⅞	PF Ind			263	1⅛	1	1⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	PGEpfA 1.50	10.		5	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
14½	12	PGEpfC 1.25	10.		12	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	PGEpfD 1.25	10.		4	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	PGEpfE 1.25	10.		6	12⅛	12	12⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	PGEpfG 1.20	9.9		2	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
29½	24½	PGEpfW 2.57	10.		15	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
26½	21⅛	PGEpfV 2.32	10.		12	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
29⅛	24⅛	PGEpfT 2.54	10.		6	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	25	PGEpfS 2.62	9.7		2	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ 1⅛
13½	10⅛	PGEpfH 1.12	9.7		2	11½	11	11	
27⅝	22⅛	PGEpfR 2.37	9.9		365	24⅛	23⅝	24	— ⅛
23⅛	19⅝	PGEpfO 2	10.		4	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
23	18½	PGEpfM 1.96	10.		7	19½	19⅛	19½	
26	20⅝	PGEpfL 2.25	10.		1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
24	19½	PGEpfK 2.04	10.		3	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
13⅛	10⅝	PGEpfI 1.09	9.7		13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
51	42	PacLt pf4.40	10.		z50	43½	43½	43½	+ 1½
19⅛	11⅛	PacTrsf 1	5.3	17	22	u19½	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
59	48	PacPLpf 5	9.6		z75	52	52	52	+ 1⅛
23½	9⅝	PacScle .40	3.3	7	54	12½	12	12	— ⅛
34½	27⅝	PallCp .52	1.6	14	50	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	PalomrF			1	1½	1½	1½	
5⅝	3⅝	Pantasl .30	6.5	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅝	Paradyn n		24	28	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
19⅛	11	ParkCh .60	3.7	6	2	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	ParkEl		13	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	18⅝	Parsons 1	4.3	6	117	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6½	Patagon		6	15	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	PatoC .2e	15.	5	73	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
9	5½	PeerTu .32	4.0	5	5	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
15⅛	10½	PenEM .60	4.0	6	23	u15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	PECp .42t	11.	6	347	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19	14⅝	PenRE 1.65	8.8	9	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
2½	⅝	Pentron		10	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	24⅝	PepBoys 1b	3.9	5	6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	10	PepCom .48a	2.6	7	25	18½	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
15⅛	8½	Perini .40	3.1	14	64	13	13	13	
16⅝	6⅛	PetroLe		12	116	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Phoenix			32	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	PioneerS		2	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	3	PlonTx .20t		335	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
33	20	PitDM 1.40	4.5	5	2	31½	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	23⅛	Pittway 1.65	5.3	6	5	31⅛	31	31	
7⅝	5⅝	Pizzaln n		10	43	5½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Plantlnd		24	53	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	PlyGm .40b	4.9	4	26	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
3⅛	1⅝	PlymR A		8	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	PlymR B		6	6	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	17	PneuSc 1	5.3		z200	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅞	Polaron		3	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
18½	14⅛	PostCo n .50	2.9	8	15	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
19	10⅝	PrairieO g			4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	10½	PrattLmb 1	7.1	6	28	u14	13½	14	+ ⅛
28½	25⅛	PrtL pf 2.25	7.8		3	u29	29	29	+ ½
6⅛	4⅛	PrattRd .30	5.0	7	4	6	6	6	
28	22½	PrenHa 1.36	5.6	9	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	PresRtB			1	13	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅝	6⅝	Presley .44	6.4	3	34	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
25⅝	6⅛	PrimAtt		17	46	17⅝	17⅛	17½	— ⅛
12⅝	10⅝	PrpCT 1.28e	11.	9	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	ProvGas .88	9.0	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	PrdRE .28	3.9	24	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅛	3⅝	PrudBld .24	6.0	7	11e	4	4	4	— ⅛
48	41	PSCol pf4.25	10.		z100	42	42	42	— 1
25⅝	21⅝	PgSP pfC2.34	10.		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	23	PgSP pfD2.34	9.6		10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
11½	7⅝	PulteH s.24	2.1	3	25	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
12⅛	4⅝	PuntaG		9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅛	9⅝	Punta pf1.10	10		14	11	11	11	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Purpac .06e	.8	15	29	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
		— R—R—R —							
12⅝	9	RBInd .24	2.3	7	15	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	REDM		5	10	4	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅛	1⅝	RET			1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
46	42½	RET pf 4.38	9.9		1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
15	8⅝	RHMed .10e	.8	7	3	12	12	12	
3⅝	1⅝	RPS		7	5	2	2	2	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	RSC .10	3.1	15	69	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Ragan .10e	1.4	10	24	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
23½	12⅛	RnchEx .10e	.7	4	9	14⅝	14½	14½	
21⅞	10⅝	RangrO g			282	21⅝	20⅛	21	— ⅛
32½	21⅛	Ransbrg 1.20	4.3	7	13	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
4⅛	1½	RapAm wt			16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2	RathP			4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2½	Redlaw .25e	6.7	9	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	ReevesT		71	39	5	5	5	
12½	8⅛	RegalB .72	6.1	8	63	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	RemAr 1c	6.2	5	12	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
16½	6⅝	RepGyp .40	3.0	4	8	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
43	22	RepNY 2	5.3	5	4	38	38	38	— ⅛
26⅝	11⅝	ReshCot .24	2.0	7	192	12½	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
69½	20½	Resrt A		10	1163	47⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— 1⅛
100	27	Resrt B		16	z2700	74½	72	73	— 2
7⅝	2	RestAssc		10	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
13⅝	5	RexNore		9	34	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	14⅛	RioIOil n			78	u16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	RibletP .12	1.7	4	78	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5	Richton .44	7.0	7	20	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
50⅝	25⅝	RileyCo		7	38	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Robntch			57	11⅛	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4½	Roblin .12	1.8	5	33	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
51⅛	23⅝	Rogers .20	.5	15	35	44⅝	44	44	— ½
5	2⅝	RoncoT		3	24	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
8	4⅝	Rossmr		3	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm		12	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Rusco		4	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6	2½	RBW Co		5	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
19	10⅝	Russell .48	3.8	6	54	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
		— S—S—S —							
6⅛	3⅝	SFM .20	3.4	7	31	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13½	8⅛	SGL .25b	2.6	6	60	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3½	1½	SGSec			51	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
17	13⅝	SGSe pf1.70	12.		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
16	9⅝	Salem .40a	2.7	7	25	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
3⅝	1⅝	SCarlo			5	2	2	2	— ⅛
10⅝	8⅛	SDgo pf .88	11.		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
11	8⅛	SDgo pf .90	11.		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13	9⅝	SDgo pf 1	11.		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
26⅝	22	SDgo pf2.47	11.		3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
29	23⅛	SDgo pf2.68	11.		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	14⅝	SFrRE 1.60	8.1	17	21	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	7-16	SFRE wt			15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23⅝	18⅛	SanJW 1.60	8.1	9	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
14⅛	5½	Sandgte .40	4.0	4	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
11½	6½	SoundrL .30	3.0	6	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	5⅛	ScheibE .56	9.7	16	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	Schnult 1	5.4	4	12	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Schiller		6	56	3⅝	3½	3½	
6⅝	4⅛	SchoolP .40	8.9	14	5	4½	4½	4½	
5⅝	2½	SciMat .10	2.5	9	21	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
39⅝	24½	SciAtla .24	.7	14	91	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— ½
39⅝	29⅝	Scope .50	1.3	8	6	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	19⅝	ScurryR g			24	u31	30½	31	+ ⅛
22½	15	SbdAM .40	2.4	3	1115	17⅛	16	16⅛	— 1
10	3⅝	Sealctrn		7	21	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	Seaport		50	1	1	1	1	
4⅛	2⅝	SecMtg			277	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Selas .36	4.4	7	21	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
3	15-16	SeligAsc		7	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8	5⅛	Semtch .20b	3.3	10	2	6	6	6	
8⅛	4⅝	Srvisco .40	6.0	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Servo			1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15½	9⅛	SetonCo .50	3.7	4	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4	ShoerS .40e	5.4	7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
27	12⅝	Sharon 1a	3.8	4	40	26⅝	25⅝	26½	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Showln .50	9.8	5	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	2½	SheltrR		5	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
7	3⅝	Shopwell		11	62	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
42½	19	Showbt 1	4.3	8	16	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	12⅛	Sierrcin .30	1.3	12	10	24	23⅛	24	
8⅝	7⅛	Slfco s .28	3.3	7	2	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
20½	10	Sigma .40	2.2	8	7	18⅝	18½	18½	
11	7⅛	SlkesA .35e	4.4	4	2	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Slloinc .30	2.1	4	12	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	3⅝	Silvrcst		6	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	SimcoS .25b	5.3	9	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Simkins .80	6.5	5	9	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
5⅝	2⅛	Solitron		16	1024	u 6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	19⅛	SonderB .40	1.6	8	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
14⅛	5½	SorgPap .21e	1.7	4	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
12⅝	6⅝	Soundsn .40	5.6	3	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	10½	SCEd pf1.08	10.		4	10⅛	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14	11⅝	SCEd pf1.19	9.9		2	12	12	12	— ⅛
27½	24⅝	SCEd pf2.48	9.7		z700	25½	25⅛	25½	
17⅛	12	SCEd pf1.45	9.6		15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	SCEd pf1.30	6.9		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
27⅝	20⅝	SCEd pf2.30	9.8		11	23½	23⅛	23½	
26½	21⅝	SCEd pf2.21	9.4		10	23½	23⅛	23½	
11	7⅛	SwFIBk .50	5.6	7	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15½	9	SpecityR		5	4	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
13½	6½	Spector .31e	4.1	2	41	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅛	3½	SpedOP .14r	2.5	9	1	5½	5½	5½	
6⅝	3	Spencer .16	3.6	5	5	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
23⅛	13⅝	StaffrdL		12	13	21½	21⅛	21½	
26½	19⅛	StdAlln 1	4.0	6	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	StdCont .40b	3.0	8	2	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
28⅛	20½	StCoosa 1.60	6.7	7	10	24	24	24	
12½	6	StdMetl		21	26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
26½	21⅛	StProd 1.52	6.4	5	7	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
31⅝	20½	StdShr .60t	2.5	8	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅛	Stanoe .20	2.8	9	46	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	StanAv .37e	3.5	6	2	12⅛	12½	12½	
7⅝	3⅛	Stanwd		3	63	4½	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
14½	10½	StarSup .80	5.7	4	1	14	14	14	
3⅝	1⅛	Stardust			5	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	StarrtHo .30	3.5	4	1193	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅛	4	Steelmt .24b	3.6	16	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
25⅝	16	SteenCh .80	4.6	7	13	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	15-16	SterlEl			5	16	1	1	
4	2⅛	SterlEx1 .10	3.6	39	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅛	6⅛	StruIW .30b	2.2	22	301	14⅛	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅝	SueAnn .24e	7.7	7	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	1	Summit		6	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5½	3⅝	SunCtlyl .25	5.0	20	10	5	5	5	
17⅝	7	Sunalr .60	5.1	7	14	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
31⅝	12½	Sundnc 16b		.6	157	232	28	26⅛ — 1	
7½	5⅝	Sunshjr .36	5.5	5	2	6½	6½	6½	
19⅝	13⅝	SupFdS .40	2.9	6	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
19⅝	8⅛	Supind .25	1.7	7	66	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	6	SupSurg .32	3.7	6	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	20½	Supron .30	.8	22	150	39½	37	37	— 2½
10½	4⅛	Susqueh		4	85	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9½	Susqh pf 1	10		2	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
1⅝	⅝	SutrMtg wt			25	⅝	13-16	13-16	
7⅝	3½	Syntlov .30b	5.5	16	21	5½	5⅛	5½	
38⅝	24½	Syntex 1.10	3.2	9	679	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
35½	21⅛	SyscoCp .56	1.7	8	22	33⅛	33½	33⅛	
23⅛	10	SystEng		10	113	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	SysPln .20	5.2	4	28	4⅛	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
13⅛	6⅛	TEC .40	5.6	10	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	TFI		7	4	2	2	2	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅛	TabPd .20	1.3	9	8	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Tollexin wt			1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8	TandB 1e	12.	5	9	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	Tonnet .28	3.7	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅛	11⅛	Tasty 1.20b	10.5	14	2	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	TechSym		11	44	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4	TechOp		7	18	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	TechTp .07r	3.1	11	43	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	3⅝	Tectrol .24	4.4	5	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
53⅝	18⅝	TejonR		62	40	42⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— 2⅛
14⅝	7⅝	TeleCm .60	5.4	3	14	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
27⅛	15⅛	Telflex .40	1.9	11	31	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— 1
22⅛	12	Telscl .60	3.0	14	21	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	Tenna			4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅛	5½	Tennev s		10	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	1⅝	Tensor		13	15	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	TerraC 10t			10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15½	7⅛	TetraT		21	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	TexIAir 16	1.5	11	78	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
54⅛	48	TxPL pf4.56	9.5		z50	48⅛	48⅛	48	— ⅛
1⅝	½	ThorCp			20	1	11-16	1	+ 1-16
21⅛	14⅛	Thrdlm 1	4.9	5	10	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
7	3	Tidwell		3	4	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	6⅝	ToppsG .28	3.9	6	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅝	10⅝	TorinCp .80	5.7	6	22	14	14	14	— ⅛
22⅛	9⅛	TollPet g.32			358	22⅝	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
15½	3⅝	TolPet wt			119	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	2	TownCtry		11	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅛	4⅛	TrnsLux .05e	.9	6	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
12	7⅛	TransOil .05e		5	15	33	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Tredwy .20	3.7	10	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅛	7	TriSM .60	7.7	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18½	9⅝	TriaCp .20	1.8	6	28	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
40⅝	4½	TuboM		14	520	29⅛	25⅛	26	— 2⅝
6½	3⅛	TwinFr .20	4.0	6	16	5	5	5	— ⅛
		— U—U—U —							
12½	7⅛	U&I		52	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	UDS			15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4½	2⅝	UIP .24	6.4	6	35	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2	UNA .20	4.3	4	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	URS .40b	7.3	6	74	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅝	4⅝	Unimax		4	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Unimax pf			20	7	7	7	
16	11⅛	UAirPd .64b	4.7	8	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	UnFoods		12	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2⅛	UNatCp			1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
⅝	5-128	UNatCp wt			112	5-32	⅛	⅛	— 1-32
8½	5⅛	UNatCp pf			1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅝	USFillr .32	2.8	7	136	12	11⅛	11⅝	— ⅛
11	7⅛	UnRlIT .81e	7.9	13	22	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	USRdium			36	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
16⅛	13	USRbR 1a	6.8	6	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	UnivCip .05	1.0	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16½	10⅛	UnivRs .32	2.3	12	60	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	9	UnivRq .72	7.6	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
		— V—V—V —							
14⅝	6⅛	Valie's .81t	13.	8	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Valmac .80	6.7	12	1	12	12	12	
2⅛	2	ValueL .06e	2.4		17	2½	2½	2½	
4⅛	1⅛	Verit		6	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
37⅝	16⅛	VermtA .32b	1.7	7	5	18½	18½	18½	
10⅛	4⅛	Verntrn .10	1.5	6	5	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
8½	1⅝	Vertiple		7	18	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4	1½	Vesely		100	18	3	2⅛	3	
7⅝	2½	VintageE		2	12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
8	5	Virco .16b	3.1	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Vishay		8	65	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅝	VisualG .16	3.0	8	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4	2⅛	VolMer .12e	3.2	5	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18⅛	10	Voplex .57	4.3	5	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
6	2⅝	VulcCp .20	3.8	4	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		— W—W—W —							
7⅛	2⅝	WTC .02t		33	108	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Wockht .40b	5.8	6	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3½	2	WadelEq			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	10⅛	Wainoco .03e	.1	16	212	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Walco .80b	3.2	6	15	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	5	WallcS .28	5.1	6	27	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
44	17⅛	Wang .06	.5	18	172	37⅛	35	35⅝	— 1⅝
38⅛	17	Wang B .16	.5	18	112	36⅛	34⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	WardsCo .20	1.6	4	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	7⅝	WarnC pf.05	.5		14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	WshHm		28	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	21⅝	WshPst s.36	1.6	7	22	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	5	Wolsco .30	5.0	8	3	6⅛	6	6	
17½	6⅛	WeldTu .30b	2.1	21	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	WescoFn .38	4.8	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
41⅝	19⅛	Wstburn g1a			132	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
19½	11½	WstFin .40	2.8	3	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	12⅛	WPacRR n		3	67	13	d12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Whippany .20	2.2		13	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Whitehall		6	27	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8½	2	Wichita		30	66	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
16	8⅛	Wmhous .60	4.1	8	31	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
4	2	WilsnB .15t			3	1⅛ d	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Wincorp .40	2.7	19	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
10½	6⅛	Winkim .44	4.4	9	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
3⅝	2	WolfHB		11	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14½	11	Wdstrm n .60	5.3	5	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	WkWear .40	6.0	5	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17⅛	10	Wrathr .10e	.6	40	32	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
1 7-16	⅝	WrightH g			34	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛	+ 1-16
27	17⅛	Wynnin .60	2.5	7	12	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
16	11	WymBn .64	5.4	8	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —							
12⅝	2	Xonics			3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17	11⅛	ZeroCp .44	2.9	7	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17½	7⅛	Zimmer .36	4.6	2	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛

NEW YORK, May 30 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.Q.	N.Q.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.50	1.65
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd.	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	334.00	306.50
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.26
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	104-105	72-73
Lead spot, lb.	48-58	0.31
Copper elect., lb.	87¾-90½	64½
Tin (Straits), lb.	7.4161	5.7492
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb.	0.39½	0.29
Silver N.Y., oz.	8.575	5.408
Gold N.Y., oz.	270.25	184.15
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
May 30, 1979	1,059.98 f	928.80 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
n — Nominal

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	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
	6.30	6.32	6.30	6.31	—0.01
	7.25	7.25	7.20	7.20	
	8.80	8.85	8.75	8.75	

Est. sales: 50 sales Tues. 10

Total open interest Tues. 1,614 up 1 from

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C'					
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
	150.50	153.50	148.25	151.54	+0.79
	153.00	155.75	151.10	154.50	+1.28
	150.00	153.50	148.30	151.30	+0.80
	145.50	149.00	145.50	148.97	+1.22
	149.05	149.05	149.00	149.00	+2.80

Est. sales: 2,280 sales Tues. 716

Total open interest Tues. 10,295 up 14 from

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11					
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
	7.80	7.87	7.64	7.80	—0.05
	8.29	8.32	8.16	8.30	—0.04
	8.50	8.55	8.35	8.51	—0.04
	9.35	9.37	9.20	9.32	—0.08
	9.57	9.57	9.47	9.54	—0.08
	9.79	9.79	9.79	9.79	—0.05
	10.00	10.00	9.99	10.03	—0.03
	10.00	10.01	10.00	10.02	—0.13

Est. sales: 4,540 sales Tues. 2,361

Total open interest Tues. 37,469 up 1,027 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
	140.80	151.50	147.75	148.70	—2.70
	154.00	154.40	150.80	151.85	—2.45

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	156.60	157.25	154.00	155.30	—2.00
Mar	158.15	158.20	155.75	156.50	—1.70
May	158.45	158.45	158.45	157.50	—1.60

Est. sales: 1,145 sales Tues. 1,101

Total open interest Tues. 7,401 up 122 from Fri.

ORANGE JUICE	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	103.50	103.90	102.90	103.40	+0.10
Sep	104.40	104.70	103.90	104.50	+0.20
Nov	103.25	103.50	103.00	103.40	+0.10
Jan	100.50	100.85	100.25	100.60	—0.25
Mar	100.70	101.20	100.70	100.00	—0.25
Jul	102.25	102.50	102.25	102.25	—0.15

Est. sales: 350 sales Tues. 242

Total open interest Tues. 7,356 off 88 from Fri.

COTTON, No. 2	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	61.32	61.95	61.30	61.93	+0.77
Oct	62.35	63.35	62.35	63.30	+1.13
Dec	62.10	62.65	62.00	62.60	+0.68
Mar	62.85	63.44	62.80	63.44	+0.67
May	64.45	64.45	64.45	64.45	+0.80
Oct	64.50	64.50	64.50	65.25	+1.25

Est. sales: 4,050 sales Tues. 5,849

Total open interest Tues. 37,247 off 238 from Fri.

COPPER	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	78.30	78.30	78.30	78.70	—0.40
Jul	78.00	79.60	77.70	79.40	—0.30
Sep	79.50	80.90	79.20	80.70	—0.30
Dec	81.10	82.10	80.45	81.90	—0.25
Jan	81.00	81.95	81.00	82.15	—0.25
Mar	81.90	82.90	81.40	82.70	—0.20
May	82.20	83.00	81.90	83.10	—0.10
Jul	82.60	82.60	82.30	83.40	—0.10
Sep	82.90	82.95	82.60	83.65	—0.05
Dec	83.30	83.45	82.50	83.95	—0.05
Jan	83.50	83.60	83.50	84.05	—0.05
Mar	83.80	83.80	83.80	84.15	

Est. sales: 13,508 sales Tues. 11,182

Total open interest Tues. 45,905 off 1,175 from Fri.

N.Y. SILVER	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz					
Jun	862.50	866.00	861.00	859.50	— 5.00
Jul	867.50	874.00	856.50	867.00	— 5.50
Aug	870.50	870.50	870.50	874.10	
Sep	880.00	889.00	870.00	881.30	— 5.80
Dec	901.00	909.00	889.00	900.80	— 6.30
Jan	907.00	915.00	902.00	906.70	— 6.60
Mar	918.00	927.50	907.00	918.50	— 7.20
May	931.00	936.50	922.80	930.30	— 7.80
Jul	943.50	946.00	939.00	942.10	— 8.40
Sep	961.50	961.50	950.00	953.90	— 9.00
Dec	973.00	977.80	967.00	972.40	— 9.50

Est. sales: 26,000 sales Tues. 23,299

Total open interest Tues. 176,312 off 1,201 from Fri.

PLATINUM	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jul	439.00	446.30	438.50	445.00	+ 2.90
Oct	439.50	446.30	438.70	445.00	+ 3.20
Jan	441.50	447.00	440.50	446.50	+ 3.60
Apr	443.50	443.50	443.50	448.30	+ 3.80
Jul	445.00	450.80	444.50	450.20	+ 3.70
Oct	446.00	450.00	450.00	452.20	+ 3.50
Jan	447.00	458.00	457.00	454.40	

Est. sales: 2,344 sales Tues. 2,998

Total open interest Tues. 8,857 off 310 from Fri.

GOLD	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jun	268.50	273.80	267.50	271.60	+ 2.00
Jul	272.40	272.40	272.40	274.10	+ 2.00
Aug	274.40	278.60	272.50	276.30	+ 1.90
Oct	278.50	283.40	277.50	281.10	+ 1.90
Dec	283.50	288.40	282.40	286.00	+ 2.00
Feb	289.50	292.90	287.00	290.80	+ 2.00
Apr	292.60	297.80	292.00	295.60	+ 2.00
Jun	299.00	302.90	297.00	300.40	+ 2.00
Aug	303.60	307.40	303.00	305.30	+ 2.20
Dec	311.70	314.20	311.70	315.10	+ 2.40
Feb	319.50	319.50	319.50	320.00	+ 2.40

Est. sales: 42,000 sales Tues. 54,769

Total open interest Tues. 172,531 up 3,210 from Fri.

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WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	3.60¼	3.64½	3.59¼	3.62½	+.01¾
Sep	3.65	3.69	3.63¾	3.67¼	+.02
Dec	3.76	3.79¾	3.74¾	3.77¾	+.01½
Mar	3.84½	3.88¼	3.83¼	3.86½	+.01
May	3.84	3.87¾	3.84	3.86¼	+.01

Sales Tues. 8,105.

Total open interest Tues. 35,045, off 224 from Fri.

CORN	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	2.68	2.69½	2.67¼	2.68	—.00½
Sep	2.70¾	2.72½	2.70¼	2.71	—.00¾
Dec	2.73½	2.74½	2.72½	2.73¼	—.01
Mar	2.81¼	2.82½	2.80	2.81¼	—.01¼
May	2.86¾	2.87½	2.85	2.86¼	—.01¼
Jul	2.89½	2.89½	2.88½	2.89	—.01

Sales Tues. 28,922.

Total open interest Tues. 171,452, up 2,439 from Fri.

SOYBEANS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	7.36½	7.41	7.34½	7.36	—.02¼
Aug	7.42	7.45½	7.39¼	7.41¼	—.01¼
Sep	7.34	7.36	7.32	7.32½	—.03¼
Nov	7.25	7.28	7.24	7.25½	—.02¼
Jan	7.35½	7.38½	7.34½	7.35¼	—.01½
Mar	7.47	7.49½	7.46	7.47	—.03¼
May	7.56	7.57½	7.54½	7.54½	—.04
Jul	7.61½	7.61½	7.59½	7.59½	—.04

Sales Tues. 33,353.

Total open interest Tues. 57,381, off 489 from Fri.

SOYBEAN MEAL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100 tons; dollars per ton					
Jul	195.50	196.80	195.10	195.40	—1.20
Aug	196.80	198.10	196.50	196.40	—1.10
Sep	197.80	198.30	197.00	197.10	—1.00
Oct	196.30	197.00	196.00	196.00	—1.00
Dec	197.80	198.30	197.00	197.30	—1.00
Jan	199.00	199.50	199.00	199.00	— .50
Mar	201.50	202.50	201.50	201.90	— .60
May	203.50	203.70	203.50	203.70	— .10
Jul				204.10	+ .10

Sales Tues. 8,904.

Total open interest Tues. 50,095, up 317 from Fri.

SOYBEAN OIL	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Jul	25.95	26.20	25.85	25.98	— .08
Aug	26.10	26.40	26.01	26.15	— .07
Sep	26.15	26.40	26.10	26.28	— .02
Oct	26.10	26.25	25.95	26.10	— .02
Dec	26.00	26.20	25.90	26.02	— .05
Jan	25.95	26.15	25.95	26.05	— .03
Mar	26.05	26.20	26.00	26.15	— .05
May	26.10	26.30	26.05	26.25	

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	26.15	26.30	26.10	26.30	+ .10
Aug	26.15	26.28	26.10	26.28	+ .08

Sales Tues. 10,141.

Total open interest Tues. 57,381, off 489 from Fri.

OATS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jul	1.52¾	1.53½	1.52	1.52	—.01¼
Sep	1.58¼	1.59¼	1.57¼	1.57¼	—.01¼
Dec	1.63¼	1.64¼	1.62¾	1.63¼	—.00¾
Mar	1.70	1.71	1.69¼	1.69¼	—.01¼
May				1.70½	—.01

Sales Tues. 722.

Total open interest Tues. 5,037, up 47 from Fri.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	70.90	71.20	70.10	70.47	—1.10
Aug	69.40	69.40	68.25	68.25	—1.50
Oct	67.40	67.40	66.05	66.07	—1.45
Dec	68.25	68.32	67.20	67.20	—1.50
Jan	69.00	69.30	68.35	68.35	—1.00
Feb	69.75	69.75	68.40	68.50	—1.40
Apr	69.90	69.90	69.00	69.07	—1.13
Jun	71.00	71.25	70.55	70.55	—1.85
Aug	70.50	70.50	69.90	70.00	—1.00
Oct	70.50	70.50	69.70	69.70	—1.25

Est. sales: 29,454; sales Tues. 25,548.

Total open interest Tues. 68,401, off 686 from Fri.

FEEDER CATTLE	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Aug	81.75	81.75	80.90	80.90	—1.50
Sep	82.00	82.00	81.12	81.12	—1.50
Oct	81.65	81.72	80.70	80.70	—1.50
Nov	82.00	82.00	81.35	81.35	—1.50
Jan	83.20	83.30	82.70	82.70	—1.50
Mar	83.65	83.65	82.55	82.57	—1.33
Apr	83.60	83.60	83.15	83.15	—1.45
May				83.70	— .90

Est. sales: 3,726; sales Tues. 3,615.

Total open interest Tues. 20,869, up 512 from Fri.

LIVE HOGS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30,000 cents per lb.					
Jun	44.60	45.42	44.55	44.97	+ .20
Jul	43.60	44.25	43.60	44.05	
Aug	40.45	40.87	40.35	40.65	+ .10
Oct	37.55	37.95	37.35	37.90	+ .30
Dec	38.40	38.90	38.15	38.85	+ .40
Feb	39.27	39.60	39.30	39.38	+ .03
Apr	38.20	38.30	37.75	37.90	— .12
Jun	40.40	40.57	39.70	39.70	— .80
Jul	41.05	41.05	40.65	40.65	— .37

Est. sales: 6,594; sales Tues. 6,216.

Total open interest Tues. 27,417, off 317 from Fri.

PORK BELLIES	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	45.25	46.80	45.05	46.60	+1.38
Aug	43.50	44.70	43.30	44.47	+ .95
Feb	48.00	48.50	47.90	48.40	+ .13
Mar	47.70	48.00	47.30	47.80	— .02
May	48.20	48.45	48.10	48.45	+ .05
Jul	49.20	49.20	49.20	49.20	— .05
Aug	48.00	48.00	47.55	47.65	— .40

Est. sales: 4,982; sales Tues. 5,340.

Total open interest Tues. 13,863, up 513 from Fri.

ICED BROILERS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb;					
Jun	51.10	51.10	50.80	50.95	— .30
Jul	48.50	48.65	48.40	48.65	

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Aug	46.40	46.60	46.35	46.60	+ .50
Sep	45.50	45.50	44.50	44.80	— .72
Oct	45.00	45.00	44.60	44.60	— .50
Nov	44.00	44.00	43.50	43.75	— .25
Dec	44.00	44.50	44.00	44.50	+ .25
Jan				45.50	

Sales Tues. 205.

Total open interest Tues. 1,760, off 31 from Fri.

SHELL EGGS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Jun	51.70	52.40	51.40	52.40	+ .90
Jul	55.75	56.40	55.75	56.15	+ .35
Aug				57.00	
Sep	58.00	58.50	58.00	58.30	+ .30
Oct				56.90	
Nov				61.30	
Dec	62.00	62.00	61.75	61.75	— .25

Est. sales: 74; sales Tues. 40.

Total open interest Tues. 654, off 18 from Fri.

LUMBER	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
100,000 bd. ft.					
Jul	227.50	232.40	226.70	232.40	+5.00
Sep	217.20	222.40	216.20	222.20	+4.80
Nov	204.90	207.50	204.40	207.20	+2.10
Jan	205.00	207.50	205.00	207.50	+2.20
Mar	208.00	210.80	208.00	210.80	+2.30

Est. sales: 2,388; sales Tues. 1,976.

Total open interest Tues. 7,915, up 119 from Fri.

PLYWOOD	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Jul	197.80	197.90	196.70	197.70	+ .20
Sep	198.00	198.90	197.60	198.90	+ .40
Nov	196.80	197.80	196.30	197.80	+ .60
Jan	198.00	199.00	198.80	198.90	
Mar	200.00	201.20	200.00	201.20	+ .10
May	202.70	203.80	202.70	203.80	+ .10
Jul				204.00	+ .50
Sep				204.00	+ .50
Nov.	203.00	203.50	203.00	203.50	+ .30

Sales: Tues. 453.

Total open interest Tues. 3,870, up 116 from Fri.

U.S. TREASURY BILLS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Jun	90.63	90.66	90.55	90.56	—.10
Sep	91.08	91.08	90.92	90.95	—.13
Dec	91.37	91.38	91.21	91.25	—.10
Mar	91.48	91.53	91.41	91.43	—.08
Jun	91.48	91.50	91.38	91.42	—.06
Sep	91.42	91.45	91.33	91.34	—.08
Dec	91.28	91.38	91.25	91.25	—.07
Mar	91.35	91.36	91.24	91.24	—.05

Est. sales: 13,796; sales Tues. 9,197.

Total open interest Tues. 75,294, off 838 from Fri.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Jun	10.12	10.23	10.08	10.23	+ .16
Sep	9.77	9.77	9.70	9.75	— .02
Dec	9.46	9.50	9.37	9.43	— .03
Mar	9.29	9.29	9.20	9.20	— .20
Jun				9.20	— .14
Sep				9.22	— .06

Sales Tues. 204 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 1,918, off 18 from Fri.

IMM Futures
May 30, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
June	0.5769	0.5875	0.5769	0.5845	+0.0078
Sept	0.5889	0.6007	0.5887	0.5987	+0.0097
Dec	0.5987	0.6110	0.5985	0.6095 a	+0.0105
Mar	0.6040	0.6150 b	0.6040	0.6145 b	+0.0108
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6110	Unch.
GUILDER					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4840 a	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4885 a	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2256 a	Unch.
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	002264	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2230	Unch.
YEN					
June	4535	4535	4535	4655 a	+0049
Sept	4578	4645	4578	4622	+0055
Dec	4630	4690	4630	4665 a	+0060
Mar	4645	4720	4645	4720	Unch.
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
June	2.0560	2.0600	2.0555	2.0590 b	+0.0040
Sept	2.0528	2.0550	2.0505	2.0535	+0.0045
Dec	2.0495	2.0495	2.0470	2.0470	+0.0015
Mar	2.0430	2.0430	2.0430	2.0430	Unch.
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
June	0.8620	0.8620	0.8604	0.8610	—0.0020
Sept	0.8610	0.8610	0.8591	0.8600	—0.0017
Dec	0.8610	0.8610	0.8593	0.8598 b	—0.0019
Mar	0.8608	0.8600	0.8586	0.8590 a	Unch.
DEUTSCHE MARK					
June	0.5221	0.5276	0.5220	0.5250	+0.0029
Sept	0.5274	0.5342	0.5273	0.5326	+0.0041
Dec	0.5314	0.5379	0.5314	0.5367 a	+0.0045
Mar	0.5353	0.5410	0.5353	0.5410	+0.0043
June					

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
May 30, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	869.50	870.50	896.50	897.50
3 months	883.50	884.00	908.00	909.00
Cathodes: spot	847.00	849.00	873.00	875.00
3 months	868.00	869.00	894.00	895.00
Tin: spot	7,480.00	7,490.00	7,525.00	7,535.00
3 months	7,175.00	7,185.00	7,205.00	7,210.00
Lead: spot	636.00	638.00	652.00	653.00
3 months	591.50	592.00	607.00	608.00
Zinc: spot	370.50	371.00	373.50	374.50
3 months	381.00	382.00	385.00	385.50
Silver: spot	417.20	417.40	427.70	427.90
3 months	429.10	429.30	439.80	440.00
Nickel: 3 months	3,435.00	3,440.00	3,640.00	3,650.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
May 30, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	104.55	103.80	103.98	104.05	104.40	104.45
Oct	108.75	107.60	107.65	107.70	108.50	108.55
Dec	112.75	111.75	111.70	111.75	112.40	112.65
Mar	117.50	116.50	116.50	116.55	117.45	117.50
May	120.20	119.50	119.50	119.55	120.40	120.45
Aug	123.60	123.50	123.40	123.50	124.05	124.50
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	126.50	127.00	127.50	128.50
1,412 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
May	1,759	1,736	1,725	1,735	1,772	1,779
Jul	1,699	1,669	1,670	1,672	1,705	1,706
Sep	1,723	1,691	1,691	1,693	1,728	1,722
Dec	1,775	1,752	1,755	1,756	1,770	1,772
Mar	1,791	1,770	1,772	1,773	1,781	1,784
May	1,787	1,787	1,786	1,787	1,798	1,799
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,800	1,807	1,800	1,818
2,782 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
May	1,520	1,494	1,505	1,508	1,505	1,520
Jul	1,518	1,496	1,512	1,513	1,512	1,520
Sep	1,509	1,489	1,509	1,510	1,501	1,502
Nov	1,505	1,485	1,500	1,505	1,495	1,496
Jan	1,500	1,480	1,495	1,500	1,485	1,487
Mar	1,487	1,465	1,480	1,488	1,468	1,470
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,465	1,483	1,458	1,465
5,545 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
May 30, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	940	955	— 6
Aug	962	957	956	957	— 4
Oct	998	995	991	997	— 5
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	990	1,008	— 4
Dec	1,027	1,027	1,025	1,028	— 6
Mar	1,060	1,055	1,051	1,057	— 9
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,065	1,077	— 10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,070	1,095	— 10
328 lots.					
COCOA					
May	1,560	1,555	1,546	1,570	+ 11
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	1,520	1,570	+ 5
Sep	1,560	1,548	1,555	1,560	Unch.
Dec	1,580	1,570	1,571	1,585	— 4
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,589	1,599	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,585	1,605	+ 5
54 lots					

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	89.60	89.50	94.28	88.40
Brussels (2)	130.75	131.53	131.53	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	142.05	142.51	159.43	141.37
London 30	511.80	516.00	558.60	446.10
London 500 (4)	283.95	285.17	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	78.28	77.82	82.52	53.45
Paris (6)	120.84	120.67	127.35	78.10
Sydney (7)	592.48	588.96	597.68	545.72
Tokyo (8)	452.95	453.07	462.97	435.22
Tokyo (9)	6,307.45	6,293.04	6,341.26	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	325.70	324.90	340.70	308.40

1. Ane-Cos Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Slomon Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—22

ApacheCp s	Fairch Com	ReevesBro
BrushWell	Heller Inf	Saleard Ind
CoesarsWld wi	JmnMnv 5.40pt	StLouSanF
CdnPaco	Kennamtl	SkdOllOh
CharterCo wt	Nucor	UnPacCp
CstSIGs pfA	NucorCo wi	Yates Ind
Dillinghm	Pac Lghtg	Zapata Cp
Ennis BusF		

NEW LOWS—31

AMF Inc	Genslar wi	Philip Morr
AnchHock s	Gerber Pd	PhillipMorr wi
CessnaAir	IBM wi	PrimeCm wi
Cole Natl	Itel Corp	PSEG 5.05pf
ConFds pfA	MACOM s	RCA cv4pf
CnPw 7.68pf	McDonnD	Safeway Str
CnPw 2.50pr	Northrop	StauffChm s
DomeMin wi	OhPow 14pf	StudWorth
duPont wi	Pan Am	Telecor
FstChi Co	PhEl 9.52pf	Wheel Frye
Gen Food		

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

May 30, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
...Cp	722,900	8½	— ⅝
...Semicn	528,300	25¼	—1½
...ance El	389,400	60¼	—1½
...Pat	359,100	12⅝	+ ⅛
...r Int	344,900	23¼	+5⅛
...onnD	331,400	24⅛	—1⅛
...r Hess	272,200	38½	—2⅛
...wayCp	272,000	41	— ¾
...terCo	259,800	17½	
...Corp	250,900	28⅝	—1⅛
...lworth	233,000	23⅝	— ⅛
...latt	202,500	15	— ⅛
...arsWld	195,100	72	+3
...DLtd	185,800	28⅝	+ ⅛
...lyCp	185,200	19⅝	— ½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
...me (in millions)	29.25	30.29
...nced	362	613
...me Up (in millions)	5.30	9.67
...ined	1,111	798
...me Down (in millions)	20.91	12.36
...hanged	392	454
...l Issues	1,865	1,915
...highs	22	46
...lows	31	28

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
...d	829.89	832.47	820.17	822.16	—10.39
...n	234.42	235.73	231.54	232.62	—1.65
...il	101.52	102.23	101.08	101.79	+0.20
...k	287.89	289.33	284.99	286.08	—2.45

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
...posite	100.25	98.79	99.11	—0.94
...strials	111.54	109.91	110.23	—1.12
...ties	49.52	48.95	49.21	—0.05
...nce	12.10	11.90	11.96	—0.10
...isp.	14.48	14.24	14.29	—0.15

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
...posite	56.41	56.01	56.01	—0.52
...strials	62.22	61.77	61.77	—0.69
...isp.	46.83	46.48	46.48	—0.45
...ties	37.72	37.64	37.64	—0.06
...nce	59.50	59.26	59.26	—0.45

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
29	131,974	322,313	948
25	112,227	275,469	636
24	107,556	274,033	1,036
23	126,542	299,219	1,134
22	132,699	326,732	1,295

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
...ePet gs	240,500	34⅝	
...Nuget	121,800	22⅝	—1⅝
...etHou	119,300	8½	
...lntA	116,300	45⅝	—1⅛
...ll Mill	111,500	16⅝	—1
...on	102,400	5⅝	— ⅛
...tect Cp	98,800	7½	— ¼
...ore n	87,000	14⅝	—1
...conA	78,700	20⅛	— ⅛
...s Pet	68,300	7⅛	— ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
...e (in millions)	4.08	4.36
...nced	182	300
...e Up (in millions)	0.73	2.68
...ned	407	259
...e Down (in millions)	2.36	1.12
...anged	254	257
...Issues	843	816
...ighs	N.A.	37
...ows	N.A.	9

AMEX Index

Low	Close	Chg.
185.42	185.45	—1.84

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(Continued from Page 15)

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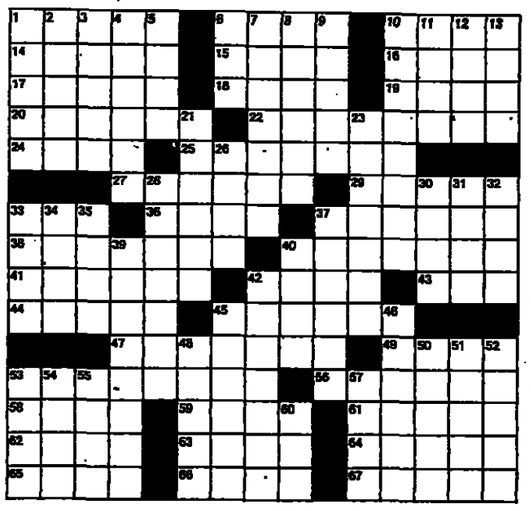
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1 Opera prop
6 "Gil ——"
10 Nag
14 Swap
15 Sow's smallest offspring
16 Reed instrument
17 Figure for Dorothy Hamill
18 Comedian Johnson
19 Talon
20 Word with fast and sound
22 Game involving 24 men
24 Nasty grin
25 Come into
27 Regard highly
29 This can't be disputed
33 Fred ——, "Chicago" lyricist
36 Fit to be ——
37 Posted
38 Make headway
40 Chef's activity, at times
41 Gobs
42 Bison's pride
43 H.S.T. successor
44 Win every game in a series
45 Dear
47 Contrition
48 "O dear!"
53 Word with show or monkey
56 Threnody
58 Author Hoffer
59 Now's partner
61 Idea
62 Pearl Mosque site
63 Trust, with "on"
64 Composer of "Mighty Lak a Rose"
65 Strip of film
66 Gaelic
67 Kilmer poem

DOWN

1 Cry from Brock's fans
2 Lever
3 Symbol on U.S. coins
4 Stick
5 Network of nerves
6 Bandeau
7 Canted; careened
8 Key work
9 Tip
10 Stinger, e.g.
11 Apt
12 Strain the voice
13 Church accommodations
21 Feels sympathy for
23 Bastion
26 Requirement
28 Make more precipitous
30 Coasted
31 Be inclined
32 Border
33 Poetry of a people
34 Forehead
35 Portend
37 Fireplace shelf
39 Kind of collar or error
40 Colleen
42 Snacks
45 Pamper
46 Complain loudly
48 A concern of Coleridge
50 Sabbatical
51 Actress Dickinson
52 Tommy guns for Tommies
53 Yellowstone Park denizen
54 Exhort
55 Bold Bidder, to Spectacular Bid
57 "—— Misbehavin' "
60 Comedian Louis

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Cloudy	MADRID	24	75	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	23	73	Mist	MIAMI	28	82	Cloudy
ANKARA	23	73	Cloudy	MILAN	28	82	Mist
ATHENS	28	82	Cloudy	MONTREAL	14	57	Rain
BEIRUT	24	75	Fair	MOSCOW	31	88	Cloudy
BELGRADE	24	75	Fair	MUNICH	25	77	Fair
BERLIN	26	79	Cloudy	NEW YORK	19	66	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	25	77	Cloudy	NICE	23	73	Fair
BUCHAREST	26	79	Cloudy	OSLO	17	63	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	25	77	Fair	PARIS	25	77	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy	PRAGUE	25	77	Fair
COPENHAGEN	19	66	Overcast	ROME	27	81	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	28	68	Cloudy	SOFIA	21	70	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	55	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	21	70	Overcast
EDINBURGH	15	59	Overcast	TEHRAN	29	84	Fair
FLORENCE	31	88	Fair	TEL AVIV	27	81	Mist
FRANKFURT	28	82	Fair	TOKYO	17	63	Overcst
GENEVA	23	73	Mist	TUNIS	30	86	Fair
HELSINKI	21	70	Overcast	VIENNA	25	77	Fair
ISTANBUL	24	75	Cloudy	WARSAW	22	72	Fair
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Fair	WASHINGTON	22	72	Fair
LISBON	19	66	Cloudy	ZURICH	27	72	Fair
LONDON	17	63	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

May 30, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Beerbond SF 727.40
— (d) Conbor SF 461.80
— (d) Grobor SF 460.00
— (d) Stockbor SF 725.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 14.48
— (d) Cressbow Fund SF 3.92
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 9.07

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 5.82
—(w) High Interest Sterling £9.97

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 18.20
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 10.75
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 27.45

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 204.75
— (d) Conasec SF 467.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 62.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 97.75
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 79.50
— (d) Usec SF 439.00
— (d) Europa-Valor SF 113.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 19.90
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 65.40

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 25.76
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $63.50
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 22.72
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 50.00
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $ 14.44

FIDELITY PO Box 195, St Heller, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A £ 3.47
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 7.93
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 14.32

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $ 45.75
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 10.13
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 13.28
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 7.36

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $77.33
— (r) Jardine ExEast Asia $ 17.19

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 304.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 304.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.90

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est SF 1,207.00
— (r) Securswiss SF 1,020.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor SF 333.50
— (d) Intervalor SF 69.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 382.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 242.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 68.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF 73.12

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 21.25
— (d) Bond Invest SF 60.00
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 64.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF 132.50
— (d) Forsa Swiss Sh SF 103.00
— (d) Globinvest SF 54.75
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 70.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF 281.00
— (d) Satit South Afr Sh SF 184.00
— (d) Simo Swiss R Est SF 203.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Atlanticinvest DM 11.67
— (d) Eurasiafonds DM 25.34
— (d) Unifonds DM 14.77
— (d) Unirenta DM 37.87
— (d) Unispecial I DM 59.36

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $7.71
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 1,020.00
(w) Trustcar Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.37
(w) Austrot. Select Fd $ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 125.95
(w) CAMIT $ 9.94
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $ 13.20
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,434.00
(d) Caribbco Open-End Fund $ 200.18
(w) Citadel Fund $ 2.60
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd $ 1,013.47
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $ 7.02
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.11
(d) Convertible Japan $ 8.87
(w) D.G.C. $ 42.75*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $ 8.16
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $ 14.48
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $18.34
(d) Earnex Fund $ 5.88
(d) Europe Obligations LF 1,170.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 4,570.68
(w) First Internat'l Fund $ 211.59
(w) Forsetex Issue Pr SF 1,478.80
(w) Formula Selection Fd $ 12.44
(d) Fonditalia $ 12.44
(d) Frankf.-Trust Inferzins DM 48.22
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $ 8.38
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 6.41
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $ 293.44
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $ 29.41
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $110.08
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 112.61
(d) Interfund S.A. $ 9.90
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 161.22
(w) Int'l Inv Fund (Jersey) $ 22.54
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 6.48
(d) Investo DWS DM 26.00
(r) Invest Atlantiques $ 52.05
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $ 9.86
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.53
(w) Japan Selection Fund $40.74
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $ 42.18
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,555.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $ 12.38
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $ 22.29
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold $ 48.72
(w) Luxfund $ 26.65
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $11.87
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $ 8.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $ 1.67
(w) Nippon Fund $ 17.14
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $ 5.18
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $ 5.13
(w) N.A.M.F. $ 44.53
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $ 29.64
(d) Renta Fund $ 57.14
(d) Rentinvest LF 855.00
(d) Safe Fund $ 4.22
(d) Safe Trust Fund $ 9.46
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 64.05
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $ 14.60
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 92.60
(w) Soras Fund $ 627.19
(w) Talent Global Fund $ 12.02
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec) $ 48.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $ 65.92
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 32.76
(d) UNICO Fund DM 51.38
(r) Unilife Assurance G'ness $ 0.96
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $ 3.85
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $ 104.57
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $ 11.08
(w) Western Growth Fund $ 7.84
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $ 483.23
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $ 12.37
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 72.48
(w) Worldwide Special $ 1,448.5/5

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; — New; N.A. — Not Available; SF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; "" — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — e - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon.



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EPSIO

TENGA

SHUCOR

LUSSTY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HAREM DOWDY MOSQUE AIRWAY
Answer: You'll be anxious to do so—WORRY

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"We learn a lot from each other. He begs for stuff and the other day I almost caught a mouse."

BOOKS

THE NABOKOV, WILSON LETTERS
Correspondence Between Vladimir Nabokov and Edmund Wilson, 1940-1971

Edited, annotated and with an introductory essay by Simon Karlinsky. Harper & Row. 346 pp. $15.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHEN THE gods clash, the earth shakes; and few bystanders on the literary scene of the '60s failed to feel the tremors when Edmund Wilson and Vladimir Nabokov collided in the pages of The New York Review of Books and Encounter magazine over Nabokov's four-volume translation, with commentary, of Pushkin's verse-novel "Eugene Onegin." What made their skirmish particularly startling was that each turned as a weapon against the other their long-standing literary friendship. As Nabokov wrote, responding to Wilson's review, "I have always been grateful to him for the tact he showed in refraining from reviewing any of my novels. We have had many interesting talks, have exchanged many frank letters. A patient confidant of his long and hopeless infatuation with the Russian language, I have always done my best to explain to him his mistakes of pronunciation, grammar, and interpretation."

Records Friendship

"The Nabokov-Wilson Letters," edited, annotated, and introduced by Simon Karlinsky, professor of Slavic languages and literature at the University of California at Berkeley, is the written record of that friendship. It contains 264 letters, the extant remains of a correspondence that begins in the summer of 1940, with Nabokov proposing that he and Wilson meet, and ends, for all intents and purposes, in the spring of 1958, with a perfunctory exchange of summer itineraries.

In the meantime, their mutual affection flourishes. Wilson extends a helping hand to the financially hard-up immigrant, praises his first writings in English, introduces him to editors, publishers, and friends. Deeply grateful ("I feel it is you who have given me the great Push"), Nabokov encourages and nurses Wilson's burgeoning interest in Russian literature. Opinions are exchanged, favorite writers recommended, even articles of clothing borrowed. "Dear Bunny, I am sending you the socks you lent me and a sample of my translation of You-gin One-gin." Wilson proposes a book collaboration, lines up a publisher, and arranges advances.

In short, they weren't being merely facetious when they wrote in the course of the "Onegin" exchange that they had been friends. And this volume creates an extremely rich and interesting background against which to reread that exchange (so much so that one wishes it had been included in these pages).

But why does the book matter so much by itself? Why do we read it as avidly as we do a compelling novel — and a good deal more avidly, by the way, than we did Wilson's "Letters on Literature and Politics, 1912-1972"? Because these letters form a dialogue between two dramatically contrasting characters. Here is Wilson on the one hand, sober, tenacious, and dedicated to the social importance of literature: "Another thing," he admonishes his new friend at the start of their correspondence, "do please refrain from puns, to which I see you have a slight propensity. They are pretty much excluded from serious journalism here."

And there is Nabokov, a butterfly (equipped with stinger) on Wilson's bulldog. "You can well imagine how strongly I disapprove of your preface" to Anton Chekhov's 'Peasants and Other Stories.' Do you really think that Chekhov is Chekhov because he wrote about 'social phenomena,' 'readjustments of a new industrial middle class,' 'kulaks' and 'rising serfs' (which sounds like the seasy)? I thought he wrote of the kind of things that gentle King Lear proposed to discuss in prison with his daughter. I also think that at a time when American readers are taught from high school on to seek in books 'general ideas' a critic's duty should be to draw their attention to the specific detail, to the unique image, without which — as you know as well as I do — there can be no art, no genius, no Chekhov, no terror, no tenderness, and no surprise."

Fissures Grow

They were bound to clash. If we didn't know that they would from recalling the '60s, we know it from Karlinsky's introductory essay, in which he carefully probes their contrasting attitudes towards everything from prerevolutionary Russia to the differences between Russian and English versification. And we know it from the growing fissures in their letters, which show Nabokov falling into jocular repetitions of his disagreements with Wilson, and Wilson grumpily declaiming, "I am getting rather tired of these topics and think we ought to start something new."

Actually, there is barely a hint in the correspondence of the explosion that eventually occurred. They continued to exchange an occasional letter right up to 1971. In Nabokov's last note, he asks Wilson to "please believe that I have long ceased to bear you a grudge for your incomprehensible incomprehension of Pushkin's and Nabokov's Onegin." In Wilson's reply, the volume's final letter, he warns that "I have included an account of my visit to you in Ithaca in a forthcoming book. "I hope that will not again impair our personal relations (it shouldn't)." (It did.) The rest is silence. A very fraught silence.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is book reviewer for The New York Times.

Spain Forbids Export of Bed

MADRID (Reuters) — A bed valued at $20 has been declared part of Spain's national artistic heritage.

The government, alarmed by the prospect of a mass exodus of works of art, has slapped an export ban on the 1930s bed and hundreds of other objects from El Quexical, a 16th century house nestled between mountains 45 miles west of here.

The sale of the paintings and furniture of the aristocratic Hohenlohe family was expected to fetch $1.5 million. But the export ban, which covers 695 lots ranging from valuable paintings to sagging sofas, could considerably reduce the value by keeping away foreign dealers.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	N	D	L		P	R	A	T	T		P	A	R	E
L	O	D	I		R	U	L	E	R		A	R	I	D
O	V	E	R	S	I	M	P	L	I	F	Y	I	N	G
T	O	M	A	T	O	E	S		L	I	N	A	G	E
			A	R	R		G	L	E	E				
S	L	E	E	T	Y		W	A	I	F		N	T	H
C	E	N	T	I		S	I	L	O		S	O	R	D
O	V	E	R	C	O	W	P	E	R	S	A	T	E	S
F	E	M	E		Y	I	E	S		C	R	E	S	T
F	R	Y		W	E	L	D		P	R	I	D	E	S
			H	E	R	E			H	A	I			
B	O	D	I	E	S		T	E	R	M	I	N	D	S
O	V	E	R	D	E	V	E	L	O	P	M	E	N	T
S	A	L	A		E	A	R	E	D		A	R	T	E
C	L	A	M		M	T	H	N	Y		M	O	O	T

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

North-South bidding could go several ways on the diagramed deal. If North opened one diamond, he would be discouraged by the heart weakness from jumping in no-trump after a one-spade response.

The bidding could proceed three clubs, three diamonds, three spades, three no-trump. A heart lead would give the defense five immediate tricks. The declarer would count himself unlucky to find one of the few distributions of hearts that would lead to immediate defeat.

Reaching three no-trump from the undesirable North position works better, because it is not so easy for East to find the killing heart lead. If he leads a spade, North has to guess how to play. He can win the trick hoping for an even diamond break, but it would be more normal to duck the spade. West would then shift to hearts, producing a two-trick defeat.

Partnerships that detect the heart weakness and avoid no-trump could land in a 4-3 fit at the level of four. On the diagramed deal, South played four spades after his partner chose the slightly eccentric course of opening one club and then reversing with two diamonds. The auction finally stuttered to a halt in four spades, a contract in which there appear to be two losers in each major suit.

Hearts were led and continued, and dummy ruffed the third round. The spade queen was ducked around to West, who could have defeated the contract by leading a fourth round of hearts and weakening the declarer's trumps further. Instead, he shifted to a diamond which was won with the queen in dummy.

South seized the opportunity offered to him. He led the spade nine, which was covered with the jack and won with the ace. Judging correctly that the two remaining spades were on his right, he led minor-suit winners ending in the dummy.

East had to follow helplessly and his eight-five of trumps were trapped under the declarer's six, seven when the lead remained in dummy at the 12th trick.

NORTH
♠Q92
♡32
◇AKQ5
♣AKJ5

WEST
♠K3
♡KJ1084
◇J106
♣982

EAST
♠J854
♡A65
◇987
♣1074

SOUTH(D)
♠A1076
♡Q97
◇432
♣Q63

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	1♣	Pass
1♠	Pass	2◇	Pass
3♣	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♣	Pass	4◇	Pass
4♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart ten.

Victory in Overtime

onics Win, Now Lead 3-1

By Paul Attner

TLE, May 30 (WP) — The SuperSonics took a 3-1 lead National Basketball Associa- ampionship here last night 114-112 victory in overtime : Washington Bullets, whose . front line fouled out of the

Bullets rallied from a seven- leficit early in the fourth quarter to send the contest into the extra period on a rebound by Wes Unseld with 18 seconds left in the fourth quarter. That made the score 104-all.

But Seattle's guards, Dennis Johnson and Gus Williams, combined for the Sonics' first eight points of overtime and a 112-106 lead.

Washington, which lost Elvin Hayes on fouls in the fourth period, had Bob Dandridge and Unseld pick up their sixth personals within 38 seconds of overtime.

Yet with a makeshift lineup that had Kevin Grevey at small forward, Dave Corzine at center and Phil Chenier at guard, the Bullets scored six of the game's last eight points and had a final chance in the last six seconds to force another extra period.

Grevey's attept from 20 feet to the right of the basket was short, however, and Jack Sikma hugged the rebound until the buzzer went off, sending the clubs back to Washington for the fifth game Friday night.

The night belonged to Williams and Johnson. Williams scored 36 points and Johnson 32 while Sikma added 20, including the Sonics' last two points on a pair of free throws with 39 seconds to go.

Hero and Goat

It was also a night when the Bullets' Charles Johnson made a comeback after a dismal playoff. He had 18 points, including eight in the fourth period.

Yet he also contributed to Washington's downfall in overtime. He missed two bad shots and could not handle Dennis Johnson, who put in a rebound and a jumper over him. And he fouled Williams, who made two free throws on a fast break before leaving the game.

The Bullet offense was balanced as Dandridge scored 16, Hayes 18, Unseld 16 and Grevey 18, but it was not enough against the Sonics' sensational back court and the steady play of Sikma, whose five blocked shots were a career high.

On almost every possession, the referees were callling fouls, putting the crowd in an uproar, since most of the whistles were going against Seattle.

Washington never did get ahead in the first half until the last four seconds, when Unseld could not find an open teammate and decided to shoot instead from the top of the key. When his basket went in, the Bullets took a 53-52 advantage to the locker room.

NBA Playoffs

Championship Series
(Best of Seven)
(Seattle leads series, 3-1)

May 20—Washington 99, Seattle 97
May 24—Seattle 92, Washington 82
May 27—Seattle 105, Washington 95
May 29—Seattle 114, Washington 112 (ot)
June 1—Seattle at Washington
x-June 3—Washington at Seattle
x-June 6—Seattle at Washington
x-If necessary



Cecil Cooper

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	30	17	.638	—
Boston	26	18	.591	2½
Milwaukee	27	22	.551	4
New York	25	22	.532	5
Detroit	20	21	.488	7
Cleveland	20	26	.435	9½
Toronto	12	34	.250	18½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	29	19	.604	—
Minnesota	26	18	.591	1
Texas	27	19	.587	1
Kansas City	27	21	.563	2
Chicago	24	23	.511	4½
Seattle	17	32	.347	12½
Oakland	16	32	.333	13

Tuesday's Results

Detroit 9, Toronto 8
Chicago 4, Cleveland 2
Milwaukee 7, New York 3
Baltimore 8, Kansas City 1
Oakland at Minnesota, ppd., rain
California 6, Seattle 4
Boston at Texas, ppd., rain

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	26	15	.634	—
Philadelphia	27	18	.600	1
St. Louis	22	19	.537	4
Pittsburgh	21	21	.500	5½
Chicago	19	23	.452	7½
New York	16	26	.381	10½

West

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	26	20	.565	—
Houston	27	23	.540	1
San Francisco	25	24	.510	2½
Los Angeles	24	26	.480	4
San Diego	22	29	.431	6½
Atlanta	18	29	.383	8½

Tuesday's Results

Montreal 9, Philadelphia 0
Pittsburgh 8, Chicago 0
New York 4, St. Louis 2
Houston 2, Cincinnati 1
San Diego 4, Atlanta 3, 1st
San Diego 3, Atlanta 2, 2nd
Los Angeles 6, San Francisco 5

Cooper's Homers Beat Yankees, 7-3

MILWAUKEE, May 30 (UPI) — Cecil Cooper drove in three runs with a pair of homers and a single last night, and Moose Haas pitched a seven-hitter to lead the Milwaukee Brewers to a 7-3 victory over the New York Yankees.

A Cooper home run accounted for the Brewers' first run in the fourth, and his leadoff homer in the sixth, his 11th of the season, broke a 2-2 tie and put the Brewers ahead to stay. Both home runs came off loser Catfish Hunter (0-4). Haas (3-3) allowed only two singles after the second inning and retired the last 10 men he faced.

The Brewers, who scored a second run in the fourth on Dick Davis' single and Paul Molitor's sacrifice fly, added three in the seventh on Robin Yount's two-run double and Cooper's run-scoring infield hit. They got their final run in the eighth on Molitor's double and Gorman Thomas' single.

Orioles 8, Royals 1

In Kansas City, Rich Dauer, Ken Singleton, Gary Roenicke and Lee May hit home runs in support of Jim Palmer (6-2) as Baltimore beat Kansas City, 8-1. Palmer, making his first start in 10 days since incurring soreness in his right arm, retired 13 consecutive batters between the first and fifth innings. He allowed five hits, struck out three and walked two before Tippy Martinez relieved in the eighth.

Tigers 9, Blue Jays 8

In Toronto, Lance Parrish's run-scoring single with two out in the eighth inning gave Detroit its fourth straight victory, 9-8 over the Blue Jays. Lou Whitaker started the inning with a single, moved to second on Steve Kamp's sacrifice and scored when Parrish reached losing reliever Tom Buskey for a single down the line in left.

White Sox 4, Indians 2

In Chicago, Bill Nahorodny doubled home two runs and Richard Wortham (6-4) stopped Cleveland on four hits for eight innings to lead Chicago past the Indians, 4-2. Nahorodny's double, in the fourth inning off loser Eric Wilkins, came after Alan Bannister had singled and Lamar Johnson had walked.

Angels 6, Mariners 4

In Seattle, Bobby Grich drove in three runs with a single and double, powering California to a 6-4 victory over Seattle. Grich singled home a run in the fifth inning off loser Mike Parrott, and added a two-run double in the seventh.

Expos 9, Phillies 0

In the National League, in Montreal, Ellis Valentine hit a three-run homer to cap a five-run fifth inning and Montreal rode the six-hit pitching of Steve Rogers to a 9-0 victory over Philadelphia.

Pirates 8, Cubs 0

In Pittsburgh, Dave Parker drove in three runs with a home run and a double as Pittsburgh beat Chicago, 8-0, behind the combined pitching of Don Robinson and Grant Jackson. The only other Pittsburgh shutout this season came on the efforts of three pitchers May 19 in Chicago. Robinson, who gave up all five Cub hits, worked eight innings.

Padres 6, Braves 3.

Padres 2, Braves 2

In San Diego, Ozzie Smith singled home pinch-runner Bill Almon with the winning run with one out in the eighth inning to lead the Padres to a 3-2 victory over Atlanta and a sweep of their doubleheader. San Diego won the opener, 6-3, as Gaylord Perry (4-4) benefited from a three-run fifth inning that saw San Diego wipe out a 3-2 deficit when Gene Tenace tripled in a pair of runs and Mike Hargrove added an RBI single.

Astros 2, Reds 1

In Houston, Denny Walling pinch-hit a single with the bases loaded in the ninth inning, lifting Houston past Cincinnati 2-1. Houston's Craig Reynolds and Cesar Cedeno singled in the ninth off loser Paul Moskau. Relivier Doug Bair intentonally walked Jose Cruz to load the bases for Walling.

Mets 6, Cardinals 2

In St. Louis, John Stearns and Steve Henderson hit run-scoring doubles to highlight a four-run rally in the seventh inning and give New York a 6-2 triumph over St. Louis. Lee Mazzilli's double, one of 14 Met hits, triggered the uprising off the Cardinals' Pete Vuckovich (4-3). Winner Pat Zachry (4-0) gave up nine hits in 7⅓ innings.

Dodgers 6, Giants 5

In Los Angeles, Dusty Baker's fly-ball single to deep center field drove in the winning run and touched off a heated dispute as Los Angeles rallied for three runs in the ninth inning to defeat the Giants, 6-5. The Dodgers had scored twice and had the bases loaded with one out when Baker came up. He hit a fly over the head of center-fielder Bill North, but runner Steve Yeager stayed close to first base; the ball was relayed to the infield before he got to second. Giants' Manager Joe Altobelli protested that two outs should have been called on the play, because, he said, Baker passed Yeager on the bases. The umpires ruled the game ended as soon as Baker touched first base.

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia 000 000 000—0 6 1
Montreal 020 050 20x—9 12 0
Ruthven, Eastwick (5), Lonborg (8) and Boone; Rogers and Carter. W—Rogers, 5-2. L—Ruthven, 6-3. HR—Montreal, Valentine (5).

Chicago 000 000 000—0 5 2
Pittsburgh 210 000 14x—8 15 0
Holtzman, Moore (8), W.Hernandez (8) and Foote; D.Robinson, Jackson (9) and Nicosia. W—D.Robinson, 4-3. L—Holtzman, 4-4. HRs—Pittsburgh, Garner (3), Parker (7).

Cincinnati 010 000 000—1 8 1
Houston 100 000 001—2 7 0
Moskau, Bair (9) and Bench; Niemann and Ashby. W—Niemann, 1-0. L—Moskau, 4-2.

New York 000 100 470—6 14 0
St. Louis 010 001 000—2 11 0
Zachry, Lockwood (8) and Stearns; Vuckovich, Littell (7), McEnaney (8), Brusta (9) and Simmons. W—Zachry, 4-0. L—Vuckovich, 4-3.

First Game
Atlanta 300 000 000—3 7 1
San Diego 101 020 01x—6 11 2
Brizzolara, Skok (5), Devine (7) and Nolan; Perry and Tenace. W—Perry, 4-4. L—Brizzolara, 1-1. HR—San Diego, Winfield (9).

San Francisco 100 003 010—5 13 0
Los Angeles 012 000 003—6 12 1
Knepper, Moffitt (6), Lavelle (9), Griffin (9), Roberts (9) and Hill; Hooton, Forster (8) and Ferguson, Yeager (6). W—Forster, 1-0. L—Lavelle, 3-1. HRs—Los Angeles, Baker (6), Cey (8).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York 020 000 001—3 7 0
Milwaukee 000 201 31x—7 11 1
Hunter, Kaat (7), Clay (8) and Munson; Haas and C.Moore. W—Haas, 3-3. L—Hunter, 0-4. HRs—New York, Jackson (9), Nettles (9). Milwaukee, Cooper 2 (11).

Baltimore 022 101 002—8 16 1
Kansas City 100 000 000—1 7 0
Palmer, T.Martinez (8) and Dempsey; Splittorff, E.Rodriguez (4), Martin (9) and Porter. W—Palmer, 6-2. L—Splittorff, 7-4. HRs—Baltimore, Singleton (12), Dauer (4), Roenicke (9), L.May (10).

Detroit 002 030 310—9 13 0
Toronto 011 030 300—8 13 0
Baker, A.Lopez (5), Tobik (7), Hiller (8) and Parrish; Garvin, Freisleben (5), Buskey (7) and Davis. W—Tobik, 1-0. L—Buskey, 1-1.

Cleveland 000 000 002—2 7 1
Chicago 000 202 00x—4 10 3
Wilkins, Monge (6), V.Cruz (7) and G.Alexander; Wortham, Scorbery (9) and M.May. W—Wortham, 6-4. L—Wilkins, 2-3.

California 110 110 200—6 13 0
Seattle 011 001 100—4 9 1
Barr, LaRoche (8) and Downing; Parrott, Montague (5) and Stinson. W—Barr, 3-3. L—Parrott, 2-1. HRs—California, Lansford (5), Seattle, R.Jones (6), Stinson (3).



United Press International

Muhammad Ali, somewhat out of condition for a world heavyweight champion, chats with fans at an exhibition in London.

Listless Borg Tops Gullikson in Paris

PARIS, May 30 (AP) — Bjorn Borg, slow and listless, labored to defeat Tom Gullikson in four tight sets in the French Open tennis championships here today.

The Swedish star, who returned to tennis this week after a groin injury and a two-week rest, won, 6-3, 7-6, 5-7, 6-4, and moved uneasily into the third round. He is top-seeded.

"Physically I have no problems and no injuries," Borg said. "I just felt a bit tired out there, and I found it hard to concentrate. I don't know why."

Fans Are Stunned

The 17,000 fans in the sun-drenched center court of the Roland Garros Stadium stared in disbelief at times as Borg played at half pace. He looked quite unlike the player who swept through to the title last year without dropping a set.

Gullikson, a left-hander, was the underdog and a big favorite with the volatile crowd. Through most of the fourth set he appeared capable of springing a major upset.

Earlier today, Vitas Gerulaitis wriggled off the hook and beat Butch Walts, 2-6, 2-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

Drops Two Sets

The fans scented a sensation last night when Gerulaitis, who won the Italian Open title last weekend, lost the first two sets. But he came back to win the third before darkness halted play.

When it was resumed today, Gerulaitis was soon in control and leveled at two sets all. But Walts, ranked 32d in the United States, still looked capable of springing an upset as he battled to 2-2 in the final set.

Finally Walts, who had played a lot of fine strokes on the slow clay surface, lost his patience. He followed up a service by rushing to the net, and Gerulaitis floated a gentle backhand return past him and left him stranded in the front of the court.

That gave Gerulaitis a service break and a 3-2 lead, and he dropped only one point in winning the last three games.

Arthur Ashe was one of the first players to reach the third round. He defeated Chris Lewis, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

In other men's singles, Ray Moore beat Werner Zirngibl, 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3; Jiri Granat beat Francisco Gonzales, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, and Manuel Orantes beat Ilie Nastase, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2.

In the first round of the women's singles, Brigitte Simon, an unranked French player, outlasted Caroline Stoll, the rising young American, 6-2, 1-6, 6-3, in a long and patient baseline-to-baseline duel.

In other women's matches, Virginia Wade had eight match points before finishing off Gail Lovera, 7-5, 7-6; Virginia Ruzici beat Petra Delhees, 6-3, 6-3; Bettina Bunge beat Kay Macdaniel, 6-3, 6-4; Ruta Gerulaitis beat Chris O'Neill, 6-1, 6-7, 6-0 ; Chris Evert Lloyd beat Kate Latham, 6-1, 6-2; Mima Jausovec beat Anne Chevalier, 6-2, 6-3, and Dianne Fromholtz beat Rayni Fox, 6-4, 6-1

Sugar Bowl Sold Out

NEW ORLEANS, May 30 (UPI) — The 1980 Sugar Bowl college football game, scheduled New Year's Day, is sold out, a spokesman for the committee said.

Track Stars' Dilemma: U.S. Meet or Moscow?

W YORK, May 30 (AP) — Where does a top U.S. top track field athlete go this summer — to Spartakiade '79 in the Soviet on or the National Sports Festival at Colorado Springs, Colo.? dates for the events overlap, but Jimmy Carnes, U.S. Olympic and field head coach, sees them as complementing each other. Ve have plenty of depth." Carnes said, "so there's no reason to we won't have strong athletes at both. It will be the athlete's e. Naturally, there's no sense of a Marty Liquori going to ia. He's been there before and has had the benefit of international competition."

dress rehearsal for next year's Olympics, Spartakiade "is main- r our younger athletes," he said. "It's important that they be sed to the surroundings so they won't go there wild-eyed." es and entire staff will be at Spartakiade to prepare themselves 980.

an Cassell, executive director of the Amateur Athletic Union, that at Spartakiade, "We're going to have the ones we think oing to be in the medal hunt in 1980. There's enough good es in this country that the third- and fourth-rated ones can ete in the National Sports Festival."

re than 2,000 athletes from 80 countries have been confirmed mpete in Spartakiade, widened for the first time to include rn athletes. It is scheduled for July 21-Aug.5; the national l will be held July 26-Aug. 1.

ee U.S. Spartakiade squads are expected to come from AAU ial meets, while the trials for the Pan American Games will ce two. Other athletes will be selected by various national ning sports associations in June and early July. The U.S. con- t will consist of 97 athletes competing in 10 of 29 scheduled .

5. Leads in Walker Cup

FIELD, Scotland, May 30 The United States today ne-match lead over Britain ening-round Walker Cup petition. The sides were , after the morning four- ut the United States won rnoon singles; Britain won d one was tied.

Clarke, 19, the youngest yer, beat the experienced John Davies, 8-and-7, in the most one-sided cup match since 1963.

The U.S. team of Jay Sigel and Scott Hoch held on to beat Peter McEvoy and Brian Marchbank, 1-up. Britain's Geoff Godwin and Ian Hutcheon defeated Marty West and Hal Sutton, 2-up.

Gordon Brand and Mike Kelly frittered away a lead, allowing the U.S. team of Doug Fischesser and Jim Holtgrieve to win 1-up.

a Khan and Murty Near Standoff Over Bloodstock

By James Brown

May 30 (IHT) — The n IV has the horses but Murty has their papers — ere things are now in the bloodstock in France.

Marcel Boussac, 90, the zillionaire, built his thoroughbred stud and er World War I, many of roducts were banned from sh General Stud Book for being American "half-

early 60 years later the turned full. The foals of nares that the Aga Khan ired from Boussac's fter a legal battle with American horse trader, ed from the stud book from the racetrack for tine "passports." or offi-

t Before the Fall

uments remain in the of Murty, the Oklaho- originally brought the group of 57 horses for om Boussac just before l property of the textile seized last year. The ed invalid by the courts es were then sold to the or a higher price even ty subsequently outbid nother $250,000.

Khan originally paid about $10 million for 144 of the 200 or so horses in the Boussac stables. This included Acamas, an outstanding stallion prospect who won the French Prix du Jockey-Club. Acamas was syndicated for about $6 million.

Murty has so far lost his legal battle. In fact, he got only about half of his money back and must wait in line with Boussac's thousands of creditors for the rest. But has the certificates of origin, without which the foals of the mares may never be officially registered.

Uproar Among Breeders

All this has created an uproar in European and U.S. racing and breeding circles. Murty has conducted a campaign in the media to keep the valuable bloodstock, accusing the Aga Khan of everything from using his undeniably heavy influence to being no better than a low-down horse thief. The Aga Khan has kept his composure — and the valuable mares.

The Aga Khan certainly will recall that one of Boussac's greatest sires, Tourbillion, was excluded from the English Stud Book until 1949 because his dam Durban was by the the half-bred Derby winner Durbar and Durban was out of the American-bred mare, Frizette, whose sire Hamburg was also half-bred by English standards.

Frizette and Durbar's dam, Armenia, were imported into France from the United States before the French version of Britain's protectionist law, the Jersey Act, was imposed in 1913. And thus their descendants were eligible for the French but not the English Stud Books.

Most of the mares under dispute now are direct descendants of Frizette and or of other of her related offspring.

Armenia and Frizette had a profound influence on French breeding. By the time the English got around to reopening their book, Boussac's runners had won all of the European classics, most of them many times over.

Thus the stakes are high in this contest for Boussac's broodmares, among whom the thoroughbred experts suspect there are perhaps several capable of producing classic winners and sires. The potential capital values are far greater than the bid and sale prices indicate.

Just an Indication

The antagonists in this turf battle are in striking contrast. Murty, 42, is the image of the stubborn Irish-American cowboy. A former jockey and agent for jockeys, he is a veteran of the dirt tracks of the American West and a shrewd horse trader ready for a quick killing. His drawl is soft but his strong hands look about right for breaking quarter horses.

The smooth, worldly-wise Aga Khan, 42 and the leader of the 20 million members of the Ismaili sect of Islam, is no longer the rather naive young man who took over his father's racing and breeding operations following Prince Aly Khan's death in an automobile accident in 1960.

Dupre Stable Helps

He is also a worthy successor to his grandfather, who along with Boussac was one of the greatest figures in 20th century racing. The present Aga Khan has slowly rebuilt the family's thoroughbred holdings. In 1977 he acquired the large stable of Mrs. Francois Dupre, which has proved to be a success on the track. This has raised criticism that the Aga Khan's racing empire is getting too big for racing's own good.

Others see a battle of giants. An old racing hand remarked that "the Aga Khan has got the best mares now. . .but Bunker Hunt has got the best stallions." The thought reflected the suspicion of some that the Texas oil billionaire is not far behind Murty in his fight for the mares.

To some, Murty's campaign against the Aga Khan might seem to embarrass him as a religious leader, but he might well remember the words of his grandfather when asked why he went racing so often:

"Why shouldn't a god go racing."

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(Continued from Back Page)

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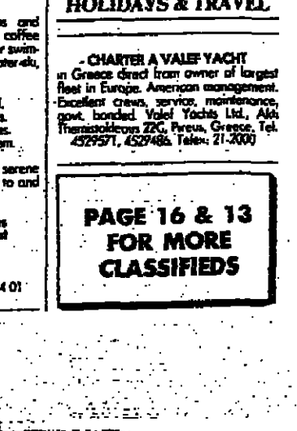
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PAGE 16 & 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS



Art Buchwald

Man Bilge Stations, Don Life Jackets

WASHINGTON — Capt. Jimmy Carter, formerly of the U.S. nuclear submarine command, was standing on the bridge of the Ship of State staring through his binoculars. "Hard rudder right," he said.

The helmsman said, "It won't go to the right, sir."


Buchwald

The captain said, "All right then, hard rudder left."

The helmsman said, "It won't go hard rudder left, either, sir. What should I do?"

The captain said, "Let's drift until I talk to the crew." The captain grabbed the speaker. "Now hear this. This is your captain speaking. We are heading into rocky waters and I want all congressional chief petty officers topside immediately."

* * *

A surly band of CPOs came topside. "Gentlemen, I need your help. I can't steer this ship alone."

"Where are we heading, Captain?" one of them wanted to know.

"I'm not sure, but I'd like to stay on course."

"If you don't know where we're going, how can we help you stay on course?"

"Well, for a start I would like assurance that we have enough fuel to stay afloat."

"How much do we have now?"

"Lt. Schlesinger, how much fuel do we have?"

"I have no idea, sir. I keep getting different reports every hour. All I know is we're going to have to conserve as much as possible."

"Then I guess we better start rationing it," the captain said.

One of the congressional leaders replied, "How?"

"Lt. Schlesinger, do we have a plan?"

"Yes, sir. Here it is."

The chiefs looked it over. "We don't like this plan."

The captain said, "All right, we'll come up with another one. Lt. Schlesinger, do we have another plan?"

"Yes, sir. Here's a new plan."

The chiefs studied it. "This is worse than the other plan," one of them said.

"Then you people come up with a plan!"

"We don't know anything about conservation," one of them said.

"See here," Capt. Carter said grimly. "I'm in charge and you people must think about the good of the ship. We have to work together or we'll go on the rocks."

* * *

Ensign Hamilton Jordan came on the bridge. "Sir, we're taking on water."

The captain got on the phone. "Lt. Blumenthal, you're in charge of damage control. How much water are we taking on?"

"Well, I thought it would be 7 percent, but apparently we screwed up. We'll lucky if it doesn't go to 10."

"What happened to our plan to reduce the bilge in our tanks?"

"We thought we could keep the boilers from overheating but we were wrong."

"You're a big help, Blumenthal."

"Thank you, sir."

Capt. Carter hung up and said, "If we can only get through the Panama Canal we'll be all right."

Chief Tip O'Neill said, "I'm having trouble getting the crew to agree to go through the canal."

"Why?"

"The petty officers are being very petty."

"How can I command the Ship of State when no one wants to follow my orders?"

"Why don't you abandon ship?" Chief Kennedy suggested.

"You would like that, wouldn't you, Kennedy? It sounds like mutiny to me."

"No, sir, I'll support you as long as you're captain, but any time you want me to take over the wheel just let me know."

* * *

The helmsman said, "Captain, we seem to be drifting out to sea. Do you want to set a new course?"

"That's a good idea," the captain replied. "Which way is the wind blowing?"

"Port," someone shouted.

"Starboard," somebody else said.

"Fore," another voice offered.

"Aft," was the last reply.

"Good," said the captain. "Stand by your stations until I come up with another plan."

Greek Show Set in U.S.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — "The Search for Alexander," the largest, most important show of Greek antiquities ever to leave Greece, will open a U.S. tour at the National Gallery of Art on Nov. 15, 1980. The exhibition includes gold, silver, bronze and marble artifacts dating from the 4th century B.C.

Watership X

Having Nailed Down His Position As a Champion of Wildlife, Author Richard Adams Turns to Erotica

By Geraldine Pluenneke

LONDON (IHT) — As the underground train rattled north toward his temporary Islington flat on the fringes of intellectual London, Richard Adams leaned his tweed-suited frame forward, every inch a countryman.

A long wool muffler in muted stripes was looped round his neck. His color and fitness affirmed the daily walks of 8 to 20 miles on the Isle of Man, his hideaway (with a 21 percent tax rate) since the phenomenal success of his first novel, "Watership Down." He talked nonstop against the screech of the wheels, a mental hummingbird darting from Proust to the grinding pace of U.S. promotional book tours.

"Watership Down," Adams' anthropomorphic tale of high adventure among rabbits, has been published in 18 languages. He reckons sales run upward of 11 million copies, making it one of the most widely published fiction works of the century. The fantasy has bounded into the realm of cult literature. His subsequent novels, "Shardik," a story of a giant bear and reincarnation, and "The Plague Dogs," with sales of each at 700,000, have nailed down his position as champion of wildlife. Now the 59-year-old novelist has switched fictional habitats and has just finished writing about human passions.

'Passionately Physical'

In the small, book-lined flat, he expanded: "I've endeavored to write an erotic novel — and, my God, it *is* erotic in places . . . a book about a passionately physical love affair with no holds barred that can be read by anybody and they'll feel better for it." The evening before, he finished reading aloud his fourth novel — a ghost story set in contemporary times — to an old friend, a 74-year-old woman. It is his final ritual before turning a manuscript over to his publisher. "The story — 'A Girl in a Swing' — is trying to do the impossible. But then so was 'Watership Down.' "

"Since we've had the permissive society, erotic writing has gone all wrong. OK — so we can use four-letter words. OK! So we can give detailed descriptions of intercourse." Somewhere along the line, he argues, sex lost style and dignity.

"If you subscribe to the Platonic view that God, or whatever it is, made the world and everything in it, then presumably he had an idea of what he wanted a tiger to be, or a beautiful girl, or a plane tree," he said. "Dignity is the extent to which the actual individual thing comes up to this ideal . . . Sex ought to be dignified. It ought to be great fun, even be comic — to some extent. It ought to have style!" And style to Adams? An amusing quality, one of confidence. "Cor! Look at her!" He let out an anglicized wolf-whistle. "She's got style — like Sophia Loren."

Can Adams pull off erotica? "I do think a novelist ought to be continually trying new things," he said. "If you're just going to write the same old book time after time, that may be a meal ticket, but it's not novel-writing. If you come a few croppers, well, what the hell."

As a novelist, Adams is a sport in the literary world. Although he wrote poetry as a youth reading history at Oxford and as a paratrooper for 5½ years during the war, he "packed it in" for a paycheck that allowed him to marry Elizabeth. There followed 25 years of writing terse reports in the anonymous warrens of the British Civil Service. He discovered a "tremendous zest" for telling stories to his young daughters. One was the "rabbit story" they finally convinced him to write down longhand in the evenings. Four publishers and three agents rejected it before it was accepted by a one-man publisher, Rex Collings, in 1972.


Mark Gerson

Author Adams: "It [sex] ought to have style."

His head tilted back, eyes squeezed tightly shut, Adams reflected: "I felt when I wrote 'Watership Down' that the sort of books that were sold to children had gone wrong somehow, they didn't respect the dignity of the child reader — treat him as if he were an adult." So he set about writing a book "that pulled no punches, no condescension . . . a miniature novel" that like his definition of a real novel examined some fundamental aspect of the human situation. Parts were modeled on Proust, "to extend the child." There were quotations at chapter headings, poetry, maps of the actual topography. "It's really about leadership though someone had to point this out before I realized it. I wrote it intuitively."

'Very Strongly'

Adams leaped up and began to pace an L-shaped trajectory. "I believe very strongly that what we call creation in the arts is actually more a question of observation, of being plugged into a kind of outlet, or conduit," out of which ideas flow. When did he decide to write about humans? "You *don't* decide. That's what I was telling you before," he snapped reprovingly. "These ideas occur spontaneously. You don't always know why." However, he strongly credits Jungian analysis that he underwent in the mid-1950s with putting him in harmony with creative forces. He was to lecture to the London Analytical Club that evening on "Myth, Dreams and the Creative Imagination."

His mood shifted. "People say 'Why did you write this story?' 'How are you motivated, Mr. Adams?' You say, 'I wanted to make some money.' It's a complete answer, particularly in America." A grin played across his face.

Vanishing Species

He dismissed critics' charges that he is overemotional about animal experimentation in "The Plague Dogs."

"I suppose most people don't feel about animals what I do . . . In the last 300 years something like 300 species have disappeared from the face of the earth altogether as a result of the activities of man." Thus this fall, as a newly elected vice president of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, he will spearhead a tour of 10 British cities to condemn the Newfoundland harp-seal slaughter.

He is getting ready to return the next day to the Isle of Man and Lhergy Doo, Manx-Gaelic for the Black Hills. The library window where he writes overlooks the Irish Sea and the hills, which darken every night with rooks returning to roost. "As dusk falls you can see these black chaps sailing by — like great cinders on the wind. Rather dramatic."

They don't pay much mind on the Isle of Man to the movie version of "Watership Down," or to the fact that its Art Garfunkel theme song, "Bright Eyes," has been No. 1 on the London pop charts for six weeks, or that "Plague Dogs" is now being made into a movie.

Recently a neighboring farmer mentioned to Adams that he had seen him on television. "Did you like it?" Adams asked. "Nawww, I snapped it off," came the reply.

PEOPLE: *Polish Actress Called Boyhood Flame of Pc*

On the eve of the historic papal trip to Poland, an Italian newsmagazine has reported that a distinguished Polish actress was Karol Wojtyla's girlfriend before he entered the priesthood. The Vatican had no comment, but past reports that **Pope John Paul II** was engaged or even married before being ordained have been denied. Panorama devoted its cover story to "Karol and Halina," identifying the girl as **Halina Krolikiewicz Kwiatkowska**, now the 57-year-old star of the Stary Teatr in Cracow. She is said to be separated from her husband, Polish scriptwriter **Tadeusz Kwiatkowska**. The magazine said that Karol and Halina fell in love in 1934, when the future pontiff was 14, and saw each other occasionally until her marriage in 1945. A year later, Wojtyla was ordained a priest. According to the story, the two were often seen walking hand in hand and the young Wojtyla infuriated his soccer teammates because he devoted more time to Halina than to sports. Karol and Halina also acted together in school plays. World War II disrupted the romance, but the two were active in the Polish underground and saw each other occasionally until Halina married Kwiatkowski, Panorama reported.

* * *

A banana cream pie in the face is a strange way to propose, but it worked with **Marie Osmond**. She'll marry the guy who hit her with it. The lucky pieman is 23-year-old **Jeff Crayton**, a television actor and former Mormon missionary from Los Angeles. He packed the pie to the Osmond recording studio in Orem, Utah, saying that he was just getting even for the time that 19-year-old Marie nailed him with a pie on April Fools' Day two years ago. He proposed and, through the goo, Marie said "yes." The wedding is set for August at the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City.

* * *

Surrealist painter **Salvador Dali** will visit Romania next December at the invitation of President **Nicolae Ceausescu**, according to the painter's relatives. Ceausescu invited the 75-year-old painter after seeing a series of paintings by the Spaniard titled "Trajan and Romania." The Romanian president was in Spain recently on a five-day official visit.

* * *

Singer-activist **Joan Baez** has launched a new Vietnam protest, but this time it's against the Vietnamese government and not the United States. In Los Angeles, Baez and her fledgling Humanitas-International Human Right mittee announced a U.S. ca against long-term imprisonm thousands of "prisone conscience" in Vietnam. T singer, a highly visible figure the anti-war protests of the and '70s, saw no irony in h crusade. "When I tried American participation in th nam bloodletting, I sat in with these people under our and developed a closeness describe," she said. "My have not changed. I have spoken for the oppressed pe Vietnam who could not sp themselves."

* * *

Sen. **William Proxmire**, the presenter of the "Golden Fleece Award" fo ing public funds, has been taste of his own medicine Green Bay Press-Gazette i consin criticized Proxmire f ing staff members study fiv newspapers to compare c given himself. Sen. **Gaylord** D-Wis., and Wisconsin Gc Dreyfus, a Republican. Pro staff sent the results to the per. "Did you know that March, the Press-Gazette stories mentioning Gov Dreyfus and only eight me William Proxmire?" the ne asked in an editorial. "We know (or care) until Proxm a letter telling us." The ne criticized Proxmire for w federal worker's time to articles. In response, Proxm it took only a few hours "It's incredible that ne have such sensitivity to c You give them a factual and their reaction is that ripoff of the taxpayer," he

* * *

He who lives by the word die by the word, and Dick who lives by the word be most, is now on a crusade the English language. The old talk show host told 55 College graduates that the tongue is fast becoming lous invalid. We can co when we take an airplane, pilot doesn't tell us he e bumpy ride; he says he an experiencing considerable lence. We hear a policem doesn't say the suspect go the car; he relates that th perpetrator exited the Cavett said those expecte spect the English language teachers, linguists and "di makers" — were, in fact, the onslaught" against guage.

— SAMUEL J.

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